

Herald Tribune

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The Second Century

At 100 years of age, the International Herald Tribune is no amiable survivor, no oddball wonder of adaptability. On October 4, 1987, a century after its founding, it is a plainly unique newspaper with singular strengths, looking and reading and even feeling like no other.

It has the journalistic wealth, independence and consistency of the reporters, editors and owners of The New York Times, The Washington Post and the Whitney Communications Company.

And it has with them the voice and easy eclecticism of its own tradition: no thunder, no pulpits, but the goals of surprise, wit, fairness and nuance.

The mix, when it's working well, is the Trib's own. It is a blend of the energies of the two turbines of reporting, The Post and The Times, and the IHT's embrace of what's elegant, hidden or intriguingly insignificant.

Readers, very literally a world of them, seem to understand the paper's currents. Many have told us of their affection for the Trib, but they have not been sparing of advice or admonition either.

Keep it short, keep it smart, they write.

Noted.

Our second century starts here.

JOHN VINOCUR

Jobs Rate Improves In U.S.

Unemployment Sinks to 5.9%, Lowest in 8 Years

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate fell to 5.9 percent in September, the first time this decade the rate has been below 6 percent, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The continued strong expansion of the nation's industrial sector, along with seasonal factors, played a major role in the decline in the jobless rate, economists said.

The rate, which had been 6 percent in August, fell last month to its lowest level since November 1979, when the rate was also 5.9 percent. There were 112,772,000 people at work last month, up from 109,987,000 a year earlier.

Although both the size of the labor force and the number of people at work fell slightly, the labor force declined more.

In a separate survey including agricultural, self-employed and household workers, the government said the number of workers nationwide actually fell by 309,000 to total a seasonally adjusted 112,772 million people.

But the overall unemployment situation improved because the number of people in the labor force declined by 441,000. The fall was caused by students returning to school in September and by the elimination of many summer jobs, economists said.

In the past 12 months, the unemployment rate has fallen by 1.1 percentage points as the number of people seeking jobs but unable to find them has dropped from 8,285,000 to 7,089,000.

A survey of industrial payrolls also showed a gain of 132,000 jobs last month. Janet Norwood, told a congressional hearing that the increase would have been about 300,000 but for a jump in the number of workers on strike. Strikers are counted in the overall survey as being employed, but they are not at work and therefore not counted in the payroll survey.

Manufacturing employment rose by 55,000 last month, with large gains in the steel and machinery industries. Since June, the economy has produced 165,000 factory jobs, raising the manufacturing employment level to its highest point since August 1985.

"The jobless rate for teenagers has been relatively sticky," Mrs. Norwood said. "Their unemployment rate, at 16.3 percent in September, has shown less relative improvement than the adult rates."

The figures, however, show a substantial improvement for black teenagers, historically the population group with the largest jobless rate. Unemployment among black teenagers dropped from 38.4 percent in September 1986 to 29.7 percent last month.

Higher Growth Seen

Economists said that the unexpectedly strong growth in U.S. See JOBS, Page 15

Managua's La Prensa Embastes Sandinists

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — As the opposition newspaper La Prensa returned to the streets of Nicaragua 451 days after it was shut by the Sandinist government, editorials indicated that the paper would resume its vigorously anti-Sandinist line.

Its return Thursday was one of the most tangible effects of the peace accord signed in August by the leaders of five Central American nations.

"In the name of the people of Nicaragua, La Prensa today tells the Sandinist Front that Nicaraguans have never wanted and do not want a Communist-style totalitarian dictatorship," a front-page editorial said.

Kiosk

U.S. Says Pilot Hit by Soviet Light Beam

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Soviet naval vessel operating near the target zone of a Soviet missile test off Hawaii this week almost a bright light, possibly a laser, at a U.S. intelligence aircraft, temporarily "disrupting" the eyesight of the co-pilot, the Pentagon said Friday.

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, who initially disclosed the incident, identified the aviator as a woman and said she had been "temporarily blinded" but not otherwise injured.

The Defense Department said in a statement that the incident occurred sometime in the evening of Sept. 30 and the morning of Oct. 1 while a Navy reconnaissance aircraft was engaged in "observing Soviet open-ocean ICBM reentry vehicle splashdowns near the Hawaiian Island chain." The aircraft reported being illuminated by an internal light" from the Soviet intelligence ship "Chukotka," the Pentagon said.

"We believe these emissions were from a laser," the statement said.

It noted that the Soviets have in the past used laser devices "to irradiate Western aircraft." (Related story, Page 7.)

GENERAL NEWS

The Senate nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court suffers another setback. — Page 4.

SPORTS

India won both singles matches against Australia in the Davis Cup semifinals. — Page 17.

The National Football League is set to play "replacement" games. — Page 17.

Business/Finance Ford Motor Co. and Hertz managers agreed to buy the car rental firm. — Page 11.

TSB, a British financial group, is to pay £777 million for Hill Samuel. — Page 11.

IHT AT 100: Part II of a centennial special, Page K-IV.

Dow closes: UP 1.7% The dollar in New York: £1.645, £1.649, £1.652, £1.6425

Study Finds AIDS Virus Can Be Hidden for Year

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The AIDS virus can remain undetected within the human body for more than a year, far longer than medical experts had thought possible, according to a new study.

The research suggested that those infected with the AIDS virus for many months might still show negative results from widely used tests.

For thousands who have taken the antibody test for acquired immune deficiency syndrome in the last two years, negative test results may have been premature. More specific confirmation may be necessary, the study suggests.

The new study of sexually active homosexual men, conducted in Finland, showed evidence of latent infection in 9 of 25 men who did not show positive results on conventional tests.

"If people think the latency period is very short, they may be wrong," said Genoveva Franchini, a National Cancer Institute researcher and an author of the study published in *The Lancet*, a British medical journal.

The results surprised us," she said. "What it means is clear. The period before the development of antibodies is longer than anyone thought. But we still don't know how long people are infected with this disease before it appears on tests."

Scientists had thought that antibodies to the virus usually developed from 3 to 12 weeks after infection. The recent study, by researchers from the National Can-

cer Institute and Finland, showed that, in some cases, individuals did not develop antibodies until 14 months after infection.

The results could have significant implications for the efficacy of any system of widespread, routine testing or the tracing of sex partners.

According to blood-bank officials, however, even if the latency period is much longer than now known, it would not be likely to increase the risk to the blood supply. Screening procedures make it rare for people at high risk for AIDS to donate blood, the officials said Thursday.

The safety of blood donors is the only graph of data I have ever seen related to AIDS that is going down," said Dr. Gerald Sandler, associate vice president for medicine of the American Red Cross.

Although some infected donors will always slip through detection procedures, he said, the number has failed steadily since introduction of AIDS blood tests in 1985.

Only one in 10,000 donors is believed to pass on the AIDS virus without detection, medical authorities say. With 14 million annual blood donations in the United States, that would mean 75 people would contract the disease each year through transfusions.

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See AIDS, Page 7

Workers in Whittier, a Los Angeles suburb, cleaning up after Thursday's earthquake shattered a store window. The town was the area hardest hit by the quake, which left 6

persons dead and more than 100 injured in the metropolitan area. Officials said Friday that power had been restored, traffic was flowing, and looting was not serious.

Loren Elliott/The Associated Press

Most Women in Survey Bemoan Love Life

By James Barron
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A sampling of women's attitudes on their relationships with men by an author of best-selling books on sexuality has found that 84 percent of women queried were not satisfied emotionally with their marriages or romantic involvements.

The sampling, by Shere Hite, also found that 83 percent of respondents did not feel that most men understand the basic issues involved in making intimate relationships work.

The findings are contained in a 923-page book, "Women and Love," that is to be published Oct. 26. It is the third and final volume in a series begun by Mrs. Hite in 1976, when she published "The Hite Report: A Nationwide Study of Female Sexuality." Her second book, "The Hite Report on Male Sexuality," was published in 1981.

Many feminists hailed the earlier Hite reports as groundbreaking, but critics complained that her research techniques did not result in accurate readings.

The third in the series is a compilation of 4,500 responses from women, 14 to 85 years old, who voluntarily agreed to answer a long questionnaire about their relationships. In this way it is similar to Mrs. Hite's previous works.

For "Women and Love," Mrs. Hite mailed out more than 100,000 questionnaires beginning in 1980. To guarantee anonymity, which she considered essential for obtaining frank responses, she sent the questionnaires to various groups around the country rather than to individuals.

These included, she said, church groups in 34 states, women's political groups in nine states, women's rights organizations in 32 states and counseling centers for women or families in 43 states.

Her results, she said in an interview, indicated that "Women are frustrated enough to want to make fundamental changes."

"Women feel they have changed in relationships, but the men have not," she added.

According to Mrs. Hite, about 89 percent of separated or divorced women who responded to the sampling said they were "lonely" in their marriages than at any other time of their lives.

And, when asked to describe their favorite ways to "waste time" or do something fun, 92 percent of the women mentioned activities they do alone.

Mrs. Hite said she was "shocked by the

married women's stories" and by what she called "the condescension with which they live" on an everyday basis.

More than half of the women in the sampling reported that men often negate or make fun of the feelings they express, "putting them on the defensive."

In response to other questions in the sampling, 78 percent of the women said the men in their relationships treated them as equals "only sporadically," and that they frequently had to fight for their rights and for respect.

In addition, 76 percent said they wanted to trust the man in their lives, but his behavior made them wary. Yet many reported that when they sought reassurance from the man, they were put down for being "insecure."

"Women in this study see men as the group that should adapt," Mrs. Hite said.

The sampling found that 71 percent of respondents who have been married or involved in relationships for more than two years felt they had been unable to produce significant changes by asking for them.

But while 17 percent said they believed that change is impossible, 21 percent said they had had change noncommunicative relationships into equal interactive relationships, often by going to counseling sessions with the man.

"This is the way men are," many said.

Algeria	6.00 Dr.	Iraq	115 Bob	Oman	0.000 Bob
Bahrain	0.750 Dinar	Jordan	1,800 Dr.	Cambodia	0.50 Riel
Belgium	50 B.F.	Jordan	0.000 Dr.	Angola	0.000 Escudo
Canada	0.000	Korea	0.000 Dr.	Argentina	0.000 Peso
Cyprus	0.000	Korea	0.000 Dr.	Armenia	0.000 Dr.
Denmark	1,020 D.K.	Liberia	0.000 Dr.	Barbados	1.50 Peseta
Egypt	1.7 2.70	Liberia	0.000 Dr.	Belarus	2.50 R.P.
Fiji	0.00 D.F.M.	Madagascar	0.00 Dr.	U.S.S.R.	0.000 Ruble
France	7.00 F.	Morocco	0.00 Dr.	Turkey	1.50 Dr.
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Algeria

Bahrain

Belgium

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Cyprus

Descartes's Rational France Takes Back Seat in Discussion of Modern-Day Problems

By James M. Marckham
New York Times Service

PARIS — It is perhaps by definition a season of uncertainty when the 100 most famous clairvoyants and soothsayers of France gather in an expensive Paris hotel for a congress. The publicity surrounding the Salon de la Voyance reveals that the rational France that gave birth to Descartes has lately produced as many seers as doctors.

Television reporters have had fun asking the palm readers who is going to be the next president.

It may be the slow slide to the right in the ownership and control of French television or it may be the inherently cautious and conservative nature of those who claim to read the future, but the fortunetellers seem to have their eye on one of the two most likely candidates of the right — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac or Raymond Barre, an erstwhile prime minister.

"It will certainly be the right," said François-Charles Rambert, a plump, 31-year-old medium who asserted that he had several cabinet ministers as confidential customers at his chambers on the Rue St. Honore. "We all see it."

It is not only the incipient campaign for the presidency, which will end in a spring election, that seems to have sown an accent of doubt in a Paris autumn that has been extravagantly sunny, succumbing only gradually to a chill and gray that will presumably vanish just as the voters go to the polls.

Assembly Boycotted By Le Pen

Reuters

PARIS — The extreme-right National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen, complaining of a slander campaign over his remarks about the Nazi gas chambers, boycotted the opening ceremony of the French parliament.

Political sources said the move was intended as a gesture to defy politicians who have accused Mr. Le Pen of anti-Semitism and to show unity among the front's 33 deputies in the National Assembly.

But it also spared the National Front members' embarrassment when the president of the assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who was a leader of the wartime Resistance against the Germans, called a minute's silence for victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

Mr. Le Pen provoked a storm of protest when he said Sept. 13 that the Nazi gas chambers were a "detail in the history of World War II," a comment seen as belittling the massacre of millions of Jews.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has said he was horrified at Mr. Le Pen's remarks and has indicated he would accept a proposal to commemorate Holocaust victims.

The National Front parliamentary group, which is led by Mr. Le Pen, said it was staying away to censure Mr. Chaban-Delmas for violating the president's obligation to be impartial.

It also denounced what it called an "orchestrated campaign of disinformation and denigration against Le Pen and his entourage."

Mr. Le Pen, who is running for president next year, has refused to retract his remarks.

"Since my statement, we have had three resignations but several hundred new members," Mr. Le Pen said Thursday.

NATO Sets Turkey Exercises

Reuters

ANKARA — NATO will stage combined military exercises, including amphibious landings, in western Turkey next week near the Bosphorus, military sources said Thursday.



Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, the coup leader in Fiji, inspected troops near the capital, Suva, on Friday.

Reagan-Senate Arms Showdown Looms

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate headed for a major confrontation with President Ronald Reagan over arms control Friday after it voted for compliance with weapons limits under the unratified SALT-2 treaty.

This was included in a defense bill that already contained curbs on the development of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The \$303 billion military authorization bill was passed on a virtually party-line vote of 56-42 after the Senate, in a less partisan division, had voted 57-41 to stop Mr. Reagan from exceeding the nuclear-launcher limits prescribed by the 1979 strategic arms pact with Moscow.

The bill now goes to a conference with the House of Representatives,

which has approved these and other arms constraints, including a proposed ban on nuclear testing that was rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Reagan responded to the Senate action by threatening to veto the measure. Friday's roll calls indicated that Democratic leaders would be unable to muster the two-thirds vote that both houses need to override a veto.

But senior Senate Democrats warned that Congress will persist in sending the arms proposals back to the White House in bills required to fund the Pentagon for fiscal 1988, which started Oct. 1.

"Sooner or later he's going to have to sign a bill that pays for the men and women who defend this country," said the majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia.

"These issues are not going to

fade away with a veto," warned the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, whose support of both provisions after a long history of opposing such constraints mirrored the change that has come over the Senate on arms control.

While the House has repeatedly passed stiff arms constraints, the Senate has refused to do so until this year when mounting opposition to some of Mr. Reagan's arms plans, coupled with Democratic capture of the Senate, combined to produce a challenge of unprecedented proportions to the administration on arms control.

"What he has here is a Democratic Congress on a direct collision course with the president of the United States," said Senator Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana.

Despite the Senate's defiance of Mr. Reagan on arms control, passage of the defense bill came only after Democrats abandoned efforts to include provisions for congressional approval of the continuation of the controversial U.S. intercept operation in the Gulf.

The Senate voted 54-45 Thursday to shut off debate on imposing war-powers curbs on the Gulf operation, six short of the number necessary for cloture, meaning that opponents of the proposal could still block its approval if the convoying restrictions.

Although separate legislation to impose the war-powers constraints can be brought up next week, it would be vulnerable to filibuster. Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, a war-powers advocate, appeared pessimistic about prospects for action and chided Congress as well as Mr. Reagan for not invoking the Vietnam-era War Powers Resolution.

"What kind of body count will there have to be before we vote?" asked Mr. Weicker, charging that both the war-powers law and the

Senate's proposal "will continue to assure" the teaching of the Catholic religion in state schools, but give parents the right to choose whether their children would attend the classes.

A draft document approved by the five parties of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's coalition government said the subject is now "an optional and not a curricular subject."

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DEATH NOTICE

Sylvie SAX
Nice Bauer, beloved wife of the late
Victor A. Sax, passed away in New York
on Sept. 26, 1987. Funeral services
will be held in Zurich on October 1st 1987.

Lightning Kills 6 in Nigeria

LAGOS — Lightning killed six
people attending a burial ceremony
in the central Nigerian town of
Vanderkaya.

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Omega - Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games. Calgary and Seoul 1988

between 1981 and 1986, when both president and prime minister were from his party; a Chirac parisan, by contrast, was tempted to liken France to an airplane that had been pulled out of a nose dive thanks to the right's parliamentary victory in March 1986.

The professorial Mr. Barre, a man of the right but a

The French seem to me worried, disoriented, disenchanted.

The only politician who has embraced the "decline" theme with maligned enthusiasm is Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National Front. He apocalyptically warns that France is condemned to "a fatal decadence" if it does not throw out a lot of Third World immigrants.

Decline in comparison to what? The answer comes through consistently: West Germany, a country where people evidently work harder, strike less, have lower inflation, less unemployment and bigger incomes.

"They pull together like a real team!" exclaimed a French steel-worker who, with a group of his comrades, visited a Ruhr Valley steel plant where incomes and productivity were 30 percent higher than on his side of the Rhine. The visit was featured on French television in footage that had almost pedagogical overtones.

The French preoccupation with Germany is hardly new, but it has a keener edge to it amidst a bad patch of pessimism. It has been aggravated by the visit to West Germany by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, which reminded French fears about German reunification, and by the imminence of a superpower accord that will remove U.S. missiles from West Germany, which

reinforced other fears about neutralization.

"Germany is our closest ally," said a senior French

official, "but at the same time our views and their views on many issues — defense, ecology, the analysis of the Soviet Union — are so diametrically opposed. We sit here, on the balcony as it were, watching things happening there and we have so little control over them."

In a long interview with the newspaper *Le Monde*, Jean-Pierre Chevénement, a Socialist from the party's left wing, explained that he would be a candidate for the presidency if Mr. Mitterrand decided not to run for a second term. Yet two-thirds of the interview was about Germany, not France.

Mr. Chevénement was zealous about forging closer military ties with Bonn but irritable that the inflation-conscious Germans had virtually transformed the European Monetary System into a "mark zone." France, he said, will employment and check the "catastrophic" loss of industry here.

Then, in a sentence that caught French fears — decline at home, neutralism abroad — Mr. Chevénement observed: "There will be no 'European Europe' with a dismantled and sick France any more than there will be one with a neutralized Germany."

The French like to talk about "*les incertitudes allemandes*," German uncertainties. They are made even worse by the less familiar phenomenon, "*les incertitudes françaises*."

WORLD BRIEFS

Morocco's Candidacy Rejected by EC

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The European Community has formally rejected Morocco's bid to join on the ground that membership is only for European nations, Danish government officials said Friday.

The Danish foreign minister, Uffe Elleman-Jensen, whose country holds the six-month rotating presidency of the 12-nation group, summoned the Moroccan ambassador Thursday and handed him the community's reply.

The text of the letter has not been released, but after a meeting of community foreign ministers in Brussels last month Mr. Elleman-Jensen ruled out Moroccan membership, adding, however, that he was "eager to present our goodwill."

Doubt Cast on Single Kim Candidacy

SEOUL (AP) — Six lawmakers of South Korea's main opposition party said Friday they doubted that their Reunification Democratic Party could agree on a single candidate and avoid a split in coming presidential elections.

They said they reached that conclusion after meeting Thursday with the party's president, Kim Young Sam and the party adviser, Kim Dae Jung, who both want to run.

"At this stage, there is no optimistic sign that we would have a single candidate," Representative Kim Soo Hwan said. The lawmakers — three from the faction controlled by Kim Young Sam and three from Kim Dae Jung's group — were entrusted with trying to find ways to field a single opposition candidate in elections expected before Dec. 20. The six demanded that the party's 73 lawmakers caucus on Monday to discuss the impasse.

5 Are Killed in Attacks Near Amritsar

AMRITSAR, India (Reuters) — Attackers identified as Sikh militants killed three policemen and two civilians Friday near this Sikh holy city, the police said.

A group of assailants opened fire when they encountered the three policemen riding in the motorized rickshaw. The driver was also killed, the police said. A fifth man was killed near the Beas area of Amritsar, they said.

The killings took place three days after gunmen identified as extremists killed nine persons in a village in neighboring Gurdaspur district. The two districts, bordering Pakistan, are centers of the militant campaign for an independent Sikh nation carved out of Punjab. The violence has claimed more than 900 lives this year.



Edward Shevardnadze, left, with the foreign minister of Argentina, Dante Caputo, in Buenos Aires on Friday.

Shevardnadze Meets With Alfonsín

BUENOS AIRES (Combined Dispatches) — Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze, on a six-day, three-nation tour of South America, met with President Raúl Alfonsín on Thursday and Friday to discuss peace prospects in Central America and Argentina's \$54-billion foreign debt.

Diplomatic sources said the Soviet minister's tour was intended to pave the way for a visit by Mikhail S. Gorbachev next year. Moscow has been striving to improve its diplomatic relations with Argentina, the Kremlin's biggest trading partner in South America, since Mr. Alfonsín took office in 1983.

In Brazil, Mr. Shevardnadze reportedly sought far-ranging economic and cultural agreements. He was scheduled to travel to Uruguay on Monday before returning to Moscow on Wednesday.

France's Greenpeace Fine: \$8 Million

GENEVA (AP) — A tribunal in Geneva ordered France on Friday to pay \$8.1 million in damages for the sinking in July 1985 of the Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace environmentalist group.

A Greenpeace statement said the ad hoc tribunal, formed with the agreement of the French government, comprised French, Swiss and New Zealand members.

The Rainbow Warrior was sunk by French agents in Auckland harbor, New Zealand, as it was preparing to lead a protest to France's nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll. A Greenpeace photographer was killed in the explosion.

He said it was attacked with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. There were no casualties among the 30-member Indian crew.

"Had the tanks been full of EDC, there'd have been nothing left and the ship would have exploded," he said.

Iran usually stages such attacks in retaliation for Iraqi raids on its oil tankers. Iran has crippled at least seven vessels off the Iranian coast since last weekend. Iran has attacked five ships in retaliation.

In Tokyo, a government spokesman said Friday that Japanese shippers and seamen had agreed on a temporary ban on Japanese-registered ships entering the Gulf because of attacks this week on two Japanese-registered ships. It was the second ban in two months.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nairobi, said Friday that Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, had said that a new confrontation with the United States in the Gulf was probable.

"Most probably and nationally, in a not-too-distant future, we will have another confrontation in the southern coasts of the country," he said.

West Germany and Albania formally established diplomatic relations Friday and will soon exchange ambassadors, the West German government announced.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ban on Airline Smoking Gains in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved and sent to the full Senate a measure banning smoking on most domestic airline flights. The House has already approved a similar measure.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican from North Carolina, indicated out to try to block the measure.

He hinted that if the provision is included in a large package of spending bills to finance the U.S. government, as supporters of the restrictions hope, he might use a filibuster, or unlimited debate, to try to kill it.

West Germany's airline Lufthansa has suspended flights to Tehran after one of its pilots reported that his aircraft may have been shot down over the Iranian capital, an airline spokesman said Friday.



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

From one global enterprise to another, our senior by 38 years, our warmest congratulations. When James Gordon Bennet Jr. founded the newspaper now known as the International Herald Tribune in Paris in 1887, Nomura was a tiny establishment in Osaka and Tokushichi Nomura, founder of The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. in 1925, was a 9-year old boy. But, like Bennet, he had the seeds of greatness in him.

The two men's visions, in their separate fields, were both global in scope. It was not until after their deaths that the fruits of their efforts fully blossomed, actually both in the same period, the 1980s. While the IHT was opening printing sites around the world -in Hong Kong in 1980, Singapore in 1982 and Miami in 1986, Nomura was also busy using modern communications technology to establish its expertise in the circulation of capital on a global basis. Some key events: following the opening of a representative office in Paris in 1972, Nomura France began operations eight years later; Nomura International Limited (NIL) began business in London in 1981 seventeen years after the opening of a representative office; established in 1969, Nomura Securities International (NSI) became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1981; and NIL became a member of The Stock Exchange, London in 1986. Today, Nomura operates 34 offices in 20 countries covering all the world's major financial centres.

The International Herald Tribune is internationally respected for the quality and comprehensiveness of its news coverage. Nomura is internationally respected for the quality and comprehensiveness of its financial services. The visions have become reality.

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Peeking Into Future: A Communications Speedup

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A small prototype device has shown that communications lines made from the new generation of superconductors can transmit data at speeds up to 100 times faster than today's state-of-the-art optical fiber networks, according to scientists.

Very short electrical pulses, measured in trillionths of a second, passed through the device without any detectable distortion, an improvement with conventional metal.

The report, made public Thursday, raises the prospect of extremely high-speed communication of electronic information: computer data, telephone conversations or television pictures.

A single superconducting transmission line could carry one trillion bits a second, the scientists said. This would be enough to support 15 million simultaneous telephone conversations or, alternatively, to send the complete contents of the Library of Congress in two minutes.

The device was made at Cornell University and tested at the Ultralast Science Center of the University of Rochester by a team using lasers to measure the very short pulses, slicing time into extremely fine slivers.

"It's a very exciting step forward, there's little doubt about it," said Alexis P. Malozemoff of the International Business Machines Corp.'s research laboratory in

Yonkers Heights, New York, commenting on the Rochester findings. "It's the key to communications within computers and to more distant points."

The new superconducting materials, which have set off a whirlwind of research in the last eight months, still require cooling with liquid nitrogen to several hundred degrees below zero. Such temperatures are practical for many new applications, but the most widespread uses, including communications networks spanning miles or hundreds of miles, would require further improvements in the cutoff temperature of superconductivity.

In announcing their results, the scientists stressed that they were not predicting the demise of optical fibers, which are only now taking firm hold in the networks of long-distance telephone communication. Optical fibers, which are thin, flexible tubes that transmit data in the form of pulses of light, carry far more information than conventional wires, using pulses of electricity.

Nevertheless, Gerard Mourou, director of the Ultralast Science Center, said a system using superconductors to transmit electrical pulses could be not only faster but also ultimately simpler. The limiting problem with optical fibers is not the fibers themselves but the need to translate a signal from electricity to light and then back to electricity at the far end.

"You have to go from the optical domain and make an electrical representation," he said. "That's what we're doing."

AMERICAN TOPICS



COVER-UP: Russ Russell, operations manager for a gun shop in Miami, shows how a pistol can be concealed under an arm. Under a new law, it became legal in Florida on Oct. 1 to carry a concealed weapon.

New Corporate Hero: Meet the Operateur

A new kind of American business leader is emerging, says Donald V. Potter, president of Windham Associates Inc., management consultants. "I call this new corporate hero the *operateur*," Mr. Potter writes in The New York Times, "since he combines the flair and imagination of the entrepreneur with the hard-nosed management of a superb operator."

The 1960s and 1970s, Mr. Potter says, were the era of the *conglomérat*, who "often paid too much" for other companies "and got mediocre returns." So the stock market languished, and in the 1980s, the *arbitrageur* came along to buy up undervalued companies. But today "equities are more than fairly valued," so the *arbitrageur's* era is also concluding.

Enter the *opérateur*. Like Ford, Edison or Eastman, he "succeeds because he makes life palpably better for lower cost."

The conglomerate and arbitrageur work at the corporate level, the *opérateur* at the customer and product level: "Customers don't buy corporations, they buy products. And the *opérateur* brings them better-performing products at a lower price."

How? With "simplicity," "discipline," and new "information systems that track full product profitability." Among examples cited by Mr. Potter are Henry Schatz of Cummins Engine, who "laid down the Japanese at the shoreline by courageously cutting his price before he had cut his cost," and Rod Canion of Compaq Computer, who "showed how to produce a premium product with real cost sensitivity."

Short Takes

Three million of the 18 million used cars sold every year, says Charles Tupper of the National Independent Automobile Dealers Association, are peddled by "the carmenches," who pretend to be private parties, advertising only with a "For Sale" sign and a phone number.

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

rica," Mr. Mourou said. "These operations are very slow."

By virtue of their ability to carry electricity without the slightest loss of energy, superconductors could create large savings in the generation and transmission of electricity. Because they also support enormous magnetic fields, they raise the possibility of new applications in transportation and energy storage.

The latest findings open up another area: the transmission of data. High-speed communication depends on the breaking of information into digital form, strings of on and off pulses. The shorter such pulses are, the more information

that are standard in the computer industry.

"This demonstrates that, perhaps on a shorter term than some people expected, we can talk about real applications in thin films," said Robert Buhman, head of the Cornell group.

As IBM physicists first found last spring, thin films of the new superconductor can carry large currents as much as 1,000 times larger than have been achieved in the first wires. Why wires should be more troublesome remains unclear.

For some purposes, thin films can form substitutes for wires, such as flexible current-carrying tape. To turn the laboratory process into larger-scale uses will not be easy, though.

In ordinary wires, short pulses of electricity have a tendency to smear and dissipate. "Instead of an army maintaining its ranks through a long walk, it's a bunch of drunks that got lost along the way," as Mr. Malozemoff put it.

Superconductors do much better.

Nevertheless, Gerard Mourou,

director of the Ultralast Science Center, said a system using superconductors to transmit electrical pulses could be not only faster but also ultimately simpler. The limiting problem with optical fibers is not the fibers themselves but the need to translate a signal from electricity to light and then back to electricity at the far end.

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Washington, D.C. — The Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation, which for 85 years has built the dams and other water projects that spurred the development of the American West, is radically changing its mission.

Instead of constructing big water and power projects, the agency announced Thursday, it will concentrate on managing existing projects, conserving water, ensuring water quality and protecting the environment.

The bureau will be completely reorganized, and its 8,000-member staff will be cut by as much as 50 percent over the next decade. Both the staff reduction and a move of its headquarters from Washington to Denver will begin early next year.

In large measure, the reorganization is a recognition of political and economic realities over which the bureau has no control.

Congress has already drastically reduced spending for water projects, and the budget proposed by President Ronald Reagan this year provides no money to plan for new projects.

The reorganization will not affect big water projects already under construction, including multi-billion-dollar aqueducts in Arizona and Utah.

"The bureau largely has accomplished the job for which Congress created it in 1902, namely, to reclaim the arid West," James W. Ziglar, assistant interior secretary for water and science, said at a news conference.

Now, he said, the agency that created such engineering wonders as the Hoover and Grand Coulee dams will change "from a construction company to a resource management organization."

Environmentalists, who have frequently attacked bureau projects as environmentally destructive and wasteful, welcomed Thursday's announcement but said that the reorganization was too little too late.

Edward R. Osann, director of the National Wildlife Federation's water resources program, said, "It is gratifying that the Department of the Interior is belatedly recognizing that the original mission of the agency is largely accomplished."

But he complained that the reorganization seemed "to be placing a great premium on agency survival and shielding the big projects that remain to be built."

He said that both the construction and the operation of many of the bureau's projects "have brought about enormous environmental damage," including "destroying natural rivers, depleting stream flows and contaminating surface and groundwater with salts."

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Soviet Missile Tests Near Hawaii Anger U.S.

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional and administration officials are angrily denouncing the Soviet Union's test-firing of two ballistic missiles on long-range flights over the Pacific this week.

The missiles were launched Tuesday and Wednesday from central Siberia, and one landed its dummy warheads to a point about 500 miles (800 kilometers) from Hawaii. U.S. officials said the reentry vehicles of one missile fell closer to U.S. territory than in any previous Soviet tests.

"We protested this," said a State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley. "We made known to the Soviets through diplomatic channels our serious concern about missile tests being conducted so close to U.S. soil."

In Congress, Senator Pete Wilson, Republican of California, called the test "a provocation of the worst kind, the most dangerous kind."

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, said: "The Soviets were practicing an attack on America."

Representative Patricia F. Saiki, Republican of Hawaii, said that the reentry vehicles could have dropped on cities in her state. She said that Mikhail S. Gorbachev had better understand that Hawaiians are not going to tolerate their state being used as a bull's-eye for Soviet missile tests."

Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas and a presidential contender, said, "It's hard to square this kind of reckless action with the hearts and flowers we keep hearing from the Kremlin."

U.S. arms-control experts puzzled over the unusual tests, which come two weeks after Washington and Moscow made significant progress toward a treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear force missiles and a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

Officials said that the Soviet Union notified Washington on Saturday that it planned a missile test over the Hawaiian Islands and into an ocean target area about 350 miles south of the island chain. U.S. officials protested vigorously, Defense Department sources said.

Soviet Attacks New Journal

Reuters

MOSCOW — The official press agency Tass accused the editors of an independent Soviet magazine Friday of breaking the law by using printing equipment belonging to a state institution.

Tass made the charges after two editors of the magazine Glasnost, Dmitri Rybner and Andrei Shlikov, were detained Thursday.

Tass said that, according to two employees of a state printing house library, the chief editor, Sergei Grigoryants, and other Glasnost editors had illegally produced materials.

PRENSA: Daily Assails Sandinists

(Continued from Page 1)

that appeared Thursday was printed on Soviet-made paper, the only kind available on short notice. The press run was 200,000, about twice the normal circulation.

On inside pages, La Prensa carried letters of congratulations from regional leaders, a sports section that featured the Nicaraguan-born pitcher Dennis Martinez of the Montreal Expos and two articles about recent defectors from Cuba.

One editorial included a vow that La Prensa would close rather than accept a renewal of censorship like that under which it operated for four years until it was closed.

The ceremony at which the presses were started Thursday was

attended by opposition political leaders, prominent Roman Catholic clerics, foreign diplomats and other dignitaries.

It is going to be very healthy for Nicaraguans to have access to points of view that do not necessarily coincide with those of the government," said the Costa Rican ambassador, Farid Ayales. "La Prensa has a great responsibility."

There was an undercurrent of skepticism about Sandinist intentions, a feeling shared by some of the paper's editors.

"We should not lose hope," said Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, a director of the paper. "We are now putting out La Prensa. We'll see what happens tomorrow."

Virgilio Godoy Reyes, head of the Independent Liberal Party, said the opening of the paper was the only major step the government has taken to comply with the accord.

"It's a big step, but much remains to be seen," Mr. Godoy said.

Among those present at the ceremony was Margarita Cardenal de Chamorro, 87, the matriarch of the family that owns the paper. As she was being helped away afterward, she turned to one of her daughters and whispered, "They're going to shut us down again."

"It doesn't matter," said the daughter. "La Prensa has become such a symbol that we have a voice even when we are closed."

The agreement to allow La Prensa to reopen was reached Sept. 19, after President Daniel Ortega and General Francisco Sosa met with representatives of the paper.

"Just think of all the losses incurred in harvesting and the storage of farm produce, wood-cutting and construction," he said. "We still are imperiously, criminally wasteful and extravagant."

Russians Dug Under Embassy, Bonn Reports

United Press International

BONN — The Soviet Union built a tunnel under the construction site of the new West German Embassy in Moscow, West German spokesman said Friday.

The Russians also notified the United States of a second target zone about 500 miles northwest of the islands and warned ships to stay clear of both target areas until next Thursday.

"We were particularly concerned that based on their announcement, they intended to bracket the Hawaiian Islands from north to south," Mr. Hoffman said.

The Soviet press agency Tass announced Tuesday that the missiles would be fired from the missile test site at Tyuratam in central Siberia, Pentagon officials said.

On Tuesday, the first test was fired, ending in "an apparent failure," according to Mr. Hoffman.

The missile is said to have been an advanced version of the SS-18, the longest-range Soviet intercontinental rocket, capable of carrying 10 warheads more than 6,800 miles.

But the "post-boost element" of the missile appeared to malfunction, Mr. Hoffman said, and it fell far short of either target zone.

The second test, conducted Wednesday afternoon, "appears to have been successful," he said, sending dummy re-entry vehicles into the northern target area.

Pentagon officials said the Russians apparently did not attempt to use the target site that would have taken the missile over the islands.

"We do not know whether or not that was a result of our expression of concern," Mr. Hoffman said.

He said Moscow announced Thursday that the series of tests was over and that "shipping can move safely through that area."

Pentagon officials said that the Soviet Union had occasionally tested long-range missiles in a triangular region in the northern Pacific, but that the re-entry vehicles had never landed so close to U.S. territory. U.S. officials refused to say how close previous tests in the area had been to Hawaii.

Arms-control experts said the far-Pacific tests were infrequent, with the Russians usually conducting such tests to an area near the Kamchatka Peninsula on the Soviet Pacific coast.

Meanwhile, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led an army rebellion in August, was quoted by a Manila newspaper as saying another attempt could be imminent.

Mrs. Aquino, in a nationally televised broadcast, twinned a message of peace with a promise to fight if she had to.

She spoke of a "vision of a nation at peace with itself" but added that as long as there were "threats," the government had "no other choice but to address them with great vigor and determination."

Mrs. Aquino was supported by Defense Secretary Rafael Diего. He said in a statement that the military had begun a "policy of sustained operations" that would not end until Communist guerrillas were "fully neutralized."

Mrs. Aquino made her comments as she swore in a nine-member panel to revitalize peace talks with Moslem separatists in the south.

Colonel Honasan was quoted by the Tempo daily as saying in an interview that he had paid secret visits to army camps to gauge support and would move again soon.

"We have no more time; we cannot afford to dilly-dally any more," the fugitive rebel leader said. "We have given ourselves no more than a month and a half after that initial step last August."

At least 53 persons were killed and hundreds injured when troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino crushed the rebellion that Colonel Honasan led Aug. 28. He and hundreds of rebels escaped in the fighting.

Loyalist troops withdrew most roadblocks Thursday as tension eased in the capital after intelligence reports of another possible coup. But the military said it remained on full alert.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Capricious Views of Venice

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With every art form being feverishly investigated by art historians, dealers and collectors alike, the possibility of making discoveries in the more familiar areas would appear a remote contingency. And yet it happens. A small exhibition of 22 paintings, "Venice in Perspective," at Harari & Johns in Duke Street, only 50 yards up from Christie's, provides the latest evidence.

Some of the art hunters who fol-

low London auctions will go wild with angry jealousy as they stumble upon a small lagoon view by Francesco Guardi, the most famous of Vedutisti, as Venetian view painters of the 18th century came to be called. A small boat is tossed on a choppy sea done in vibrating strokes of thick blackish turquoise blue. In the foreground a dark line of scraggy rocks underlined a lund patch of frothy waves lit up by the pale rays that come down from the stormy sky. In the distance, a forest emerges from the darkness and can no longer be identified — there is no way of determining whether this is one of Guardi's imaginary landscapes or "capriccios" or whether the monument has merely vanished with the passage of time. With its impressionistic effect, this is pure vintage Francesco.

Yet, less than four months ago at the viewing of the Phillips auction of Old Master paintings and drawings held on June 23, the panel could be seen, unframed and several shades grimmer. The catalogue described it as the work of "a follower of Giacomo Guardi," the son of Francesco. In the coded language of the art world, this is fairly close to pouring abuse on the picture.

Giacomo, trained in his father's studio, was technically competent but hardly a master. He soon found out that there were pots of money to be made in doing pictures in his father's manner, beloved by Britons passing through Venice or on their Grand Tour of Europe. Giacomo was not even above supplying his father's signature when he felt it would go down better with his clientele. There are two small gouaches at Harari & Johns that

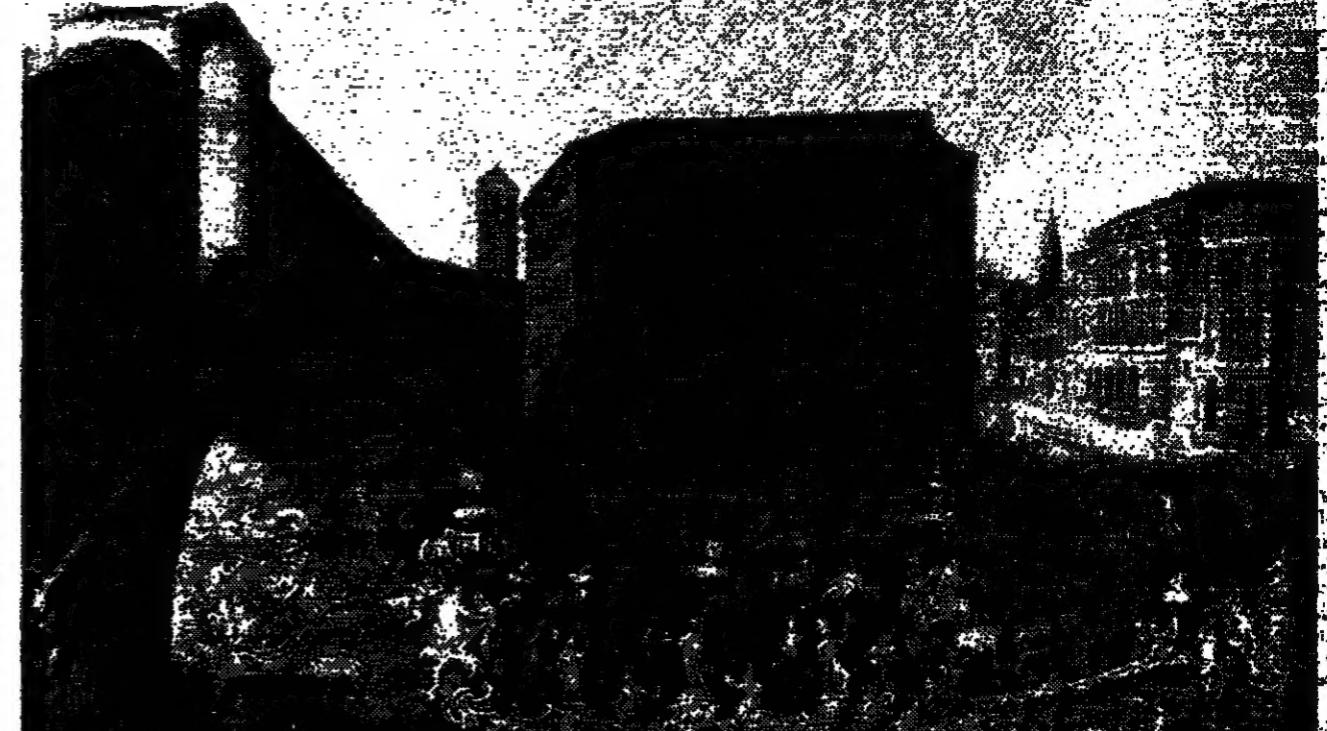
give a fair idea of his dry, trite style — priced at \$20,000 the pair for their documentary value. But when he set his mind to it, and swirled his brush with the proper motions that he had observed from his father, he could be dangerously convincing. Add the grime to Phillips' disarming comment with an equally unflattering \$2,500 (about \$4,040) estimate, and no one took much notice as the painting sold for \$4,180 on June 23.

The irony is that, when cleaned, the brushwork in this particular lit-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

he picture is so quintessentially Francesco's that few would, a priori, think of questioning its authorship. Antonio Morassi, author of the reference work on the Guardi family of painters, "I Guardi," did not — it is reproduced in Plate 908 of Volume II as a Francesco. This little oversight will cost whoever wants what is actually a delightfully vivacious sketch in oils, the difference between Phillips' price and the \$50,000 tag that it now carries.

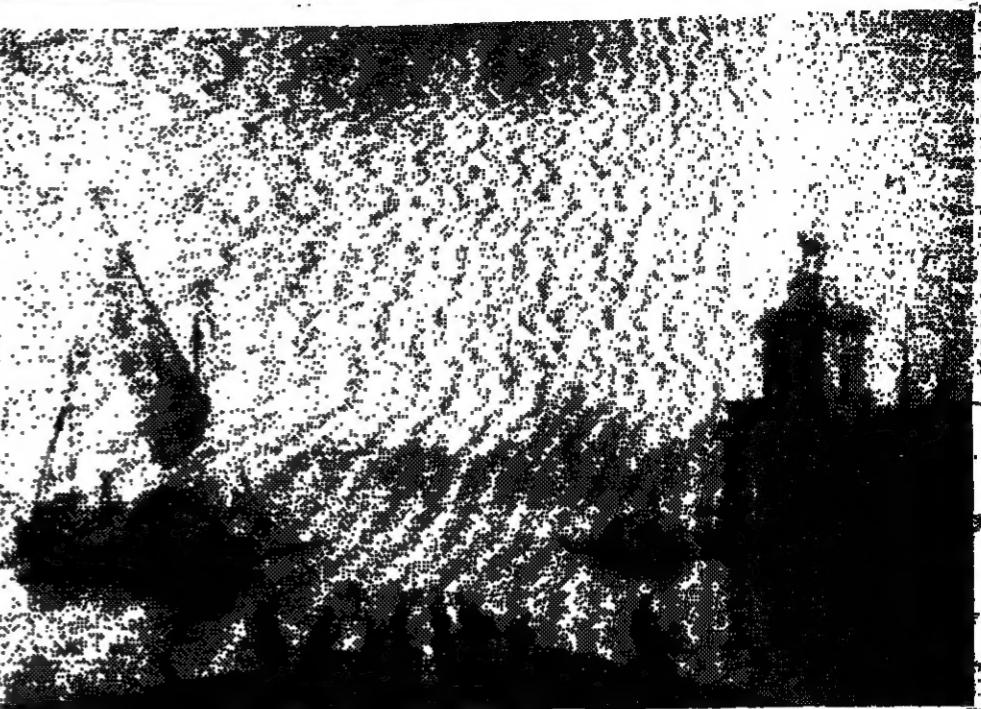
But to those who love landscape painting, there are surprises on a bigger scale. Merely by hanging side by side a handful of pictures makes the point that Venetian views as a genre were invented by Northern Europeans. True, Giuliano Brignani said as much as early as 1967 in a brilliant book on "Gaspard van Wittel," the Dutch artist better known under his Italianized name Vanvitelli. He drew attention to the late 16th-century experiments in urban view painting by van Wittel's Dutch and Flemish predecessors in Rome — Willem van Nieulandt, Mathias Brill (brother of the famous Paulus Brill) — and to van Wittel's own crucial role in Venice. Johns produces his demon-



Above: Joseph Heintz the Younger's "A Regatta at the Rialto Bridge." Right: "A Caprice View of Venice Taken from the Entrance to the Grand Canal," by Johann Anton Richter.

maritime ballet. The small picture is a discovery. It is clearly a preparatory study, "probably a larger lost original," Johns writes. Unless some unpublicized disaster recently took place, however, it should not be hard to locate — the "larger original" hangs in the Prado, and shows exactly the same view, simply extended on either side: Brignante has reproduced it in his monograph on van Wittel.

When both the Prado large-size painting and the exhibition preliminary study differ from the later Venetian views, in their typical Northern light. The pale blue sky with salmon-colored clouds barely touched with gold seems unreal. The same light recurs in a contemporary of van Wittel's, influenced by Heintz's contemporary, the Swede Johan Anton Richter. Having left Stockholm at the age of 30, Richter was painting in Venice by 1717, rather different compositions under pale blue skies. He, too, was struck by the theatrical potential of Venice. Occasionally he rediscusses the features of the city as he has done in a "capriccio" view taken from the entrance to the Grand Canal looking toward the Isle of San Giorgio but nonetheless incorporating part of the Giudecca with the Church of the Savior. In the foreground picturesque characters, including two men in Turkish costume, gesticulate on the angular tip of a wharf conveniently, if improbably, projecting into the sea. It may not be the greatest Venetian piece but it has all the charm of an 18th-



canal, with blackish turquoise water, is violently lit by stormy sunlight on one side while the other is in deep darkness. It is painted with immense subtlety in the handling of surfaces and exudes an expressive, threatening atmosphere that puts it miles apart from the Canaletto that are really popular. The enlarged picture postcards, with perspectives painstakingly emphasized and, when feasible, figures stuck like dummies to stake them out.

One of these more conventional works was sold to a U.S. collector on Sept. 17 for \$1.3 million — needless to say, like all else sold in the exhibition, good or not so good. Indeed, prices where the Venetian view painters are concerned, ap-

pear to depend largely on the subject matter and style of handling, rather than the painter's identity or even his mastery. A view of the Grand Canal by Bernardo Bellotto in a style that is a little crisper, a little stronger in color, was characteristically sold for exactly the same price as the Canaletto — \$1.3 million — to a New York collector of 18th-century Italian painting. But a "coastal capriccio" by Francesco Guardi, much more unusual in composition and more poetic in inspiration, with its ruined tower on top of mountains imagined by the painter, is on offer at \$1 million. As Derek Johns grimly observed, "There are no gondolas," an unforgivable omission by the wit of the day.

Possible Site Found for Thyssen Art

United Press International

BONN — The vast art collection of Swiss Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza might be moved from the baron's lakeside villa at Lugano to a baroque palace outside Stuttgart, the West German newspaper *Die Welt* reports.

Die Welt said Lothar Späth, premier of the state of Baden-Württemberg, has been in contact with the baron about acquiring the collection since West German President Richard von Weizsäcker got the idea during a visit to Switzerland early this year.

The newspaper said Thursday that Madrid is also bidding for the

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Calle Cuauhtemoc, Mexico City, 1934
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This exhibition has been made possible by grants from the International Herald Tribune, in celebration of its 100th Anniversary, and from Champagne Taittinger, as part of its program in support of the arts.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Fragonard's Sweet, Fantastic Vision of an Erotic Utopia

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There are two ways of looking at the work of Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732-1806).

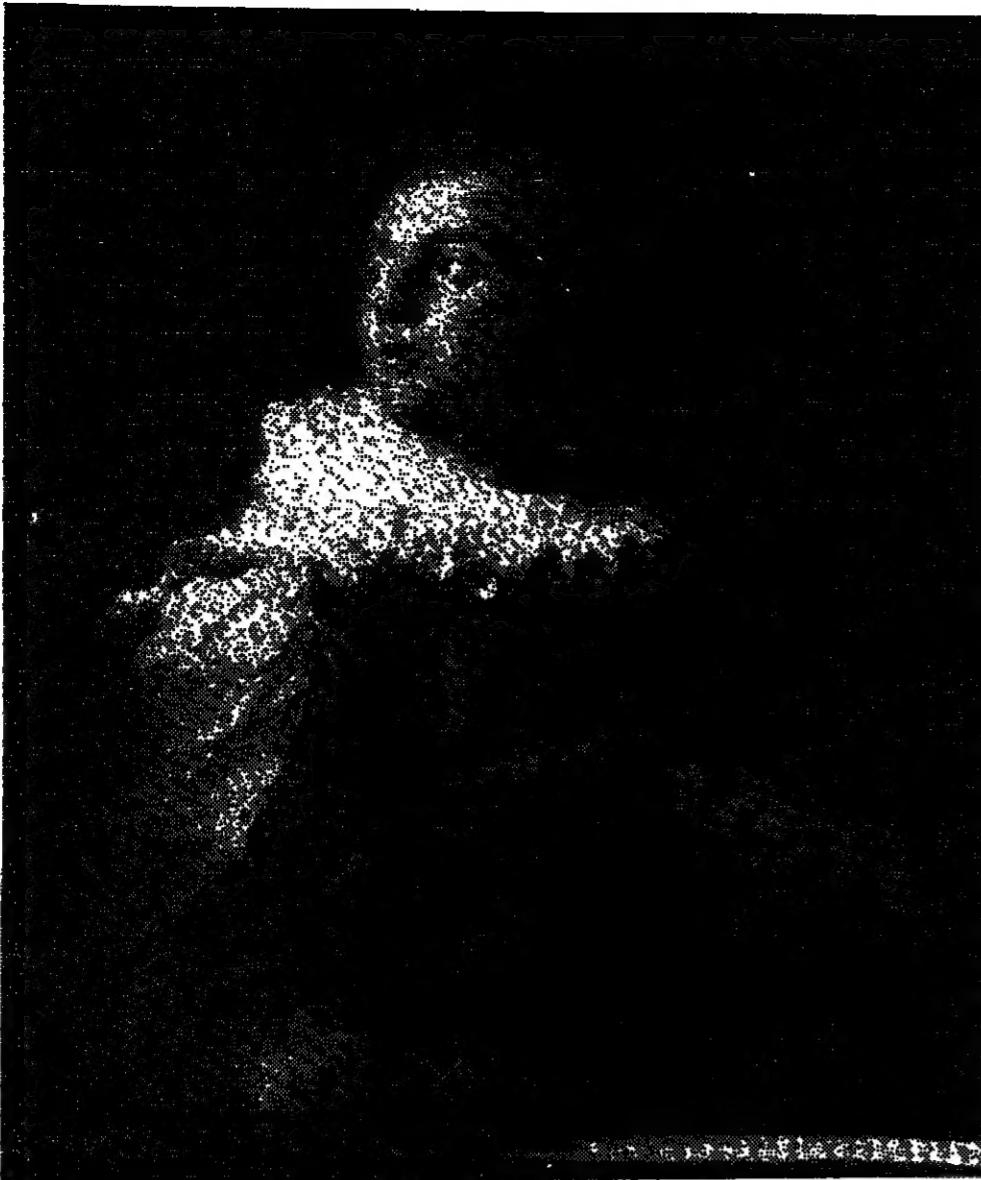
According to one well-enriched cliché, he was content to pander to the corrupt erotic fantasies of an idle and declining aristocracy. Considered thus, in a quasi-sociological light, his work does not really have much to yield. But if we look at it, rather, as a durable expression of all adolescent awakening to life and to erotic delight, his finest work can be regarded as an ecstatic hymn to youth, love, life and light: a rather sweet, dreamlike vision of an endless erotic utopia.

An impressive exhibition jointly organized by the Louvre and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York recently opened at the Grand Palais. The catalogue of more than 600 pages opens with the cheerful avowal that the book is "too long, too heavy and, as far as we are concerned, we swear it will be the last one of that size."

Little is known about Fragonard. As might be expected, later generations read his features in the innocence of his work and imagined him cheery, easy-going, innocent and obsessed with teen-age girls. Art historians, on the basis of hints and occasional phrases in other people's letters (Fragonard almost never wrote anything), have come to depict him as shy, insecure, touchy and secretive under an outward veneer of cheeriness.

As far as his work is concerned, Fragonard has created a world with a specific mood. He followed in the footsteps of Watteau and Boucher (there is a family resemblance, one might say), but Fragonard's vision is something quite novel as soon as we consider his finest works.

His Eros led him to paint de-



Portrait of a Man, Called "The Actor."

lightful nudes and saucy little scenes like "Le Verrou" and "Le Baiser à la dérobée," but it was perhaps best expressed in landscape. Consider the two big paintings from the Kress Collection, "La Balançoire" and "Le Collin-mallard" or the even larger "La Fête à Saint-Cloud." In the smaller subjects the erotic content is charmingly rendered, without the slightest lewdness, but it is still concentrated in the action described.

In the large works it has expanded to fill the whole landscape: It is a powerful presence in the enormous gushing fountains, in the tender motion of the trees, in nestling clouds, in the warm unending light of morning or late afternoon. And naturally it is in the games and pastimes of the people gathered under the towering skies — the tremendous space that Fragonard raises above his small human figures and that appears like a promise of an almost inexhaustible world of space and time without end.

But there is a broader Eros still, manifest in this work, and it is almost an Eros of infancy. One might be reminded of what Thomas Traherne wrote a century earlier: "The green trees when I saw them first transported and ravished me, their sweetness made my heart leap, and almost mad with ecstasy, they were such strange and wonderful things. Boys and girls tumbling in the street and playing at moving jewels, I knew not that they were born and should die."

So there is enthusiasm in this work, but also, like in Watteau, though less acutely expressed, a form of melancholy: "I knew not that they were born and should die." Fragonard's work somehow freezes this ecstatic moment with its overwhelming benevolence and intensity. It also reflects the youth-

ful delight in all things sweet, in harmony, absence of contradiction, in sugar and red berries.

One may then suppose that the uniform, infantile features of the people he portrays were not really chosen to satisfy the supposedly prurient preferences of the artist's wealthy patrons, and that they are appropriate because of his constant, latent reference to a form of juvenile revelation and enthusiasm.

Fragonard, in his own day, was as remnant of another age, unconcerned

with the hard-edge moral purposefulness that would appear in the work of David and his likes. In many ways, however, he was an unacknowledged forerunner. His extraordinarily vivacious brushstroke, which raised the painter's sketch to the status of a completed work, is an anticipation of developments in art.

They are most apparent in his portraits, which he dashed off so swiftly that he was proud to write on one of them: "Done in one hour's time." And finally, his subject matter, and the way in which

he stages it, is quite often an obvious anticipation of the romantic mood and thrust that was to come.

Consequently Fragonard deserves closer scrutiny than he has had until now, and this remarkable exhibition of more than 300 works (including some splendid drawings) is an excellent opportunity for doing so.

"Fragonard," Grand Palais, Paris, through Jan. 4; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Feb. 2 to May 8.

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Japanese-Americans and the Constitution

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WAshington — While most celebrations of the United States Constitution involve a kind of self-congratulation, the celebration by the Smithsonian Museum, "A More Perfect Union: Japanese-Americans and the U.S. Constitution," which opened Thursday, is just the opposite.

It focuses on the confinement of more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II. A congressional study said that racial prejudice and wartime hysteria led to the revoking of constitutional rights despite the absence of evidence of illegal activities or that the Japanese-Americans were a threat to U.S. security.

"This is the story of a grave injustice done to a group of Americans who, by virtue of their ancestry, were denied basic civil rights guaranteed to all Americans," said Tom Crouch, the curator of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. "Our concern is that all Americans understand the importance of extending the safeguards and protections of the Constitution to every citizen."

The exhibition is a vivid walk-through history of the Japanese-American experience 45 years ago when, in early 1942, men, women and children were forced from their homes, forced to close their shops, sell their homes and possessions for a pittance, and live behind barbed wire in remote camps for more than three years.

In life-size black-and-white photographs, the visitor sees faces of young boys of Japanese ancestry pledging their allegiance to the flag; shops bearing Japanese names that are shut or under new management; storefronts advertising that no Japanese need apply for employment, and Japanese-Americans being herded onto trains and into the camps that were scattered throughout the West.

"No Japs in Our Schools," one sign reads. "Japs Keep Moving. This Is a White Man's Neighborhood," another says.

The exhibition includes a one-room shack typical of those in the camps, with furnishings supplied by Japanese-Americans who were interned. Privacy did not exist; two narrow steel cots are separated by a

blanket hanging from the ceiling. A potbelled stove provides heat. The walls are bare.

Particularly moving is a wall of drawings by children in the camps. The bright crayon colors, the stick figures and primitive images, so vividly reflecting American children and American culture, underline the insistence by the museum's director, Roger G. Kennedy, that "this is an exhibit about 'us' and not about 'them.'

The exhibit has more than 1,000 artifacts and photographs gleaned from people who had been in the camps. "We found they really held onto these things," said Kennedy. "The experience was such a part of their past, they did not want to get rid of them."

Kennedy said the museum de-

cided to highlight the Japanese-American experience primarily because it was a major breach of constitutional rights that had yet to be fully redressed by the courts or the government. "This is a constitutional issue of the 1980s," Kennedy said. "We are not talking about a wrong of the past that has been dealt with."

On Sept. 17, the House of Representatives passed a bill offering a national apology to the 66,000 surviving Japanese-Americans who were interned in the camps and provides monetary redress of \$20,000 for each individual, or a total of \$1.25 billion. The Senate is expected to consider similar legislation, but the Reagan administration has opposed it.

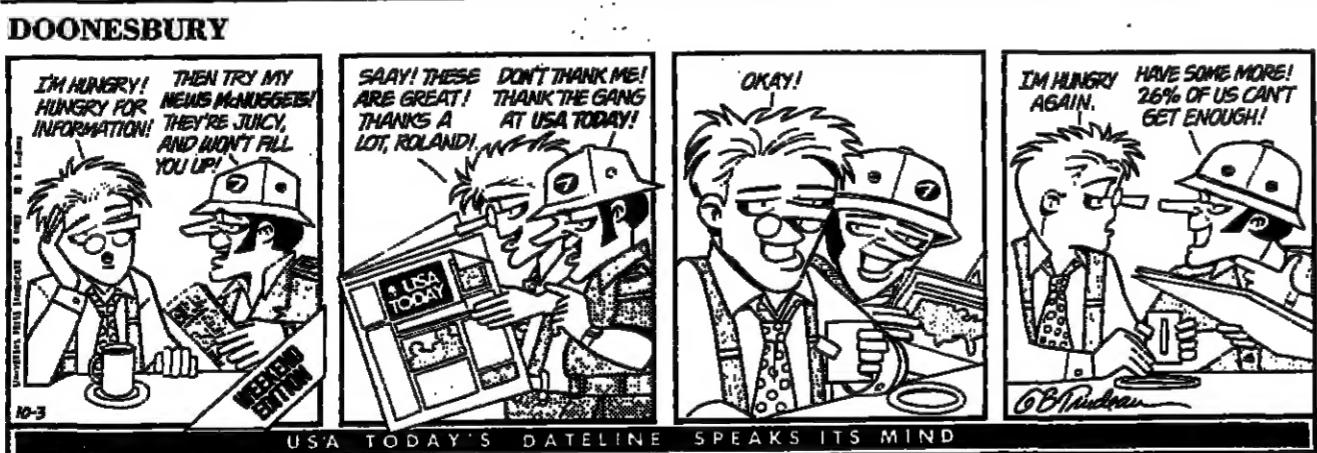
The response has been far greater than expected. More than 3,000 Japanese-Americans flooded Washington Thursday, gathering on the steps of the Capitol in the morning, then proceeding to the Smithsonian exhibit.

Because the \$1 million project

highlights a time when Constitutional rights were lost instead of upheld, maneuvering it through the federal bureaucracy was laborious.

Three requests to the Office of Management and Budget for money were refused. Three times the top officials of the Smithsonian declined to appeal the ruling. The \$750,000 of federal money was finally obtained at the insistence of Representative Norman Y. Mineta, Democrat of California, who spent several years in a detention camp,

The response has been far greater than expected. More than 3,000 Japanese-Americans flooded Washington Thursday, gathering on the steps of the Capitol in the morning, then proceeding to the Smithsonian exhibit.



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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last Chg.		
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N.Y. Semicon	4018	214	-21	+1	
Motorola	3,950	20	-10	+1	
Boeing	3,950	20	-10	+1	
AT&T	1,987	38	-27	+1	
AT&T Bell	1,492	35	-24	+1	
General Mills	1,329	42	-23	+1	
Unisys	1,290	46	-24	+1	
Bristol-Myers	1,294	33	-27	+1	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 sum. volume	189,470,000				
NYSE 4 sum. avg. close	11,420,000				
Amer. prev. coms. close	11,420,000				
OTC prev. coms. close	14,822,270				
NYSE volume up	30,621,720				
NYSE volume down	6,342,000				
Amer. volume up	3,123,720				
Amer. volume down	8,451,000				
OTC volume up	30,600,720				
OTC volume down	6,342,000				

NYSE Index					
Composite	102.40	102.54	+0.14		
Transport	102.20	102.32	+0.12		
Utilities	78.47	78.58	+0.11		
Finance	157.10	156.62	-0.48	+0.71	



AMEX Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	317				
Declined	320				
Unchanged	250				
Total Issues	262				
New Highs	21				
New Lows	21				

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Composite	454.41	+3.16	441.98	352.75	
Industrial	485.11	+4.36	471.76	351.50	
Finance	524.45	+3.75	519.48	367.17	
Transport	432.68	+2.57	424.56	344.26	
Utilities	491.68	+4.55	474.84	324.30	
Banks	424.68	+4.55	417.84	324.30	
Trans.					

AMEX Most Actives					
VOL	HIGH	LOW	LAST	CHG.	
HmSh	8958	1475	1274	+12	
WorlB	8125	2416	2416	+12	
WorlD	3645	2872	2872	+12	
CFC Co	2917	1100	1100	+12	
LevTel	2423	1670	1670	+12	
Vietnam	2178	715	715	+12	
NY Times	2178	715	715	+12	
Telech	2048	574	574	+12	
Hosbar	1780	574	574	+12	
ImcoIn	1711	574	574	+12	
AMICO	1711	574	574	+12	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	538	169			
Declined	725	167			
Unchanged	425	167			
Total Issues	307	167			
New Highs	72	25			
New Lows	41	25			

NYSE Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	538	169			
Declined	725	167			
Unchanged	425	167			
Total Issues	307	167			
New Highs	72	25			
New Lows	41	25			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	\$5,911			
Oct. 1	269,733	433,201	1,024		
Sept. 20	269,034	430,775	1,071		
Sept. 21	272,031	428,473	978		
Sept. 22	269,261	430,775	1,071		
Sept. 23	264,450	392,700	1,276		
*Included in the total figures					

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last Chg.		
Indus	2041.16	2042.37	2042.09	+1.79	
Trans.	1064.28	1064.53	1064.41	+2.11	
Utilities	989.32	989.50	989.35	+1.54	
SP 500	1011.72	979.08	954.71	-94.35	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Industrials	308.26	308.28	308.28	+0.00	
Trans.	278.17	278.21	278.18	+0.12	
Utilities	113.22	113.25	113.21	+0.01	
SP 100	226.42	226.44	226.42	+0.00	

NASDAQ Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	1,265	1,265	1,265	+2.57	
Declined	1,012	1,012	1,012	+2.57	
Unchanged	2,457	2,457	2,457	+0.00	
Total Issues	4,657				

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

100th Anniversary Report

Section II: What's Inside

This special edition is the second of two (the first appeared yesterday) marking the 100th anniversary of the International Herald Tribune. Known as the Paris Herald for years after its founding on Oct. 4, 1887 by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., as the European edition of his New York Herald, it became the IHT on May 22, 1957 — 20 years ago.

Along the years, there have been wonderful moments. Some centered on events, others on personalities, still others on both. In the pages of this report are some memorable front pages, stories on who reads today's Trib and how it is put together, and on fashions of the past. Inside today's report:

• Computers: How the IHT gets the news, selects specific stories, edits them and presents the package to its readers.

• Satellites: How the IHT is printed all over the world — simultaneously. And how the newspaper gets into the hands of readers.

• The IHT's publisher looks at the future.

• For Love of Paris: A Herald romance of the late '20s, told by one of the principals.

• The Belle Epoque: A look back at Herald fashion coverage as the 19th century became the 20th — and at the stormy history of the times as well.

• Dempsey-Tunney: One of the great fights of the century set off one of the great Paris press parties of the 1920s.

• The Titanic disaster, and how the Herald covered it under Commodore Bennett's lively direction.



It seems almost incredible that a man can attempt such a flight so poorly equipped for finding his way across the wide expanse of water," said the Paris Herald on Saturday, May 21, 1927.

That night, at 10:22 Paris time, Charles A. Lindbergh, variously dubbed "The Kid," "Lucky Lindbergh," "The Flying Fool," or just plain Charlie by the world's press, circled three times over Le Bourget airport, landed, taxied to a neat stop, and emerged to the tumultuous roar of a tremendous throng which was haphazardly estimated by the various Herald reporters on the scene at from 50,000 to "about a million." The unknown aviator had become an instant hero, the first pilot to fly nonstop across the Atlantic.

The 33-hour, 30-minute flight had gone almost precisely according to plan. Seated-of-the-pants navigation — he used only a compass as a guide — had served Lindbergh well.

Also on a self-appointed assignment that rainy night was a fledgling, and not very good, copy reader for the Herald. Ralph Barnes, finally shedding his bumbling image, led the frantic journalistic chase through the dark streets of Paris to find and interview Lindbergh, who had been spirited away from the mob at Le Bourget to the safety of the Embassy.

After much legwork, Barnes got his man and his story. Reporter-cramped taxis pulled up to the embassy that Sunday at 3 A.M., and Lindbergh, awake and alert nearly 40 hours after the start of his flight, obliged his visitors with the much-anticipated first-hand report.

The interview, which Barnes wrote under tremendous pressure still later that night, brings Lindbergh vividly to life. Barnes' rapid-fire — yet unblurred, following Herald style of the time — recounting of Lindbergh's story was key to the Herald's no-holds-barred coverage of the flight. Every imaginable angle of this astounding story was duly reported: the all-day pre-landing vigil; the reaction, from Detroit, of Lindbergh's mother, who had continued teaching her high school chemistry class "as unconcerned as if her son was safe at home"; and the flyer's post-flight visit to the family of a Frenchman lost in a similar flight.

Despite optimistic early reports of "ideal weather," reported the pajama-clad dyer, a sleet storm had begun early on over the Atlantic. He told a harrowing tale of flying through 1,000 miles of fog ("I couldn't get up over it, and I couldn't dive in under it, so I had to go right through it a good deal of the time"), and of sudden, sun-popping changes in altitude ("Sometimes I was within 10 feet of the water, just skimming above the surface. Sometimes I was 10,000 feet above it").

"Are you going to fly back?" the editor was asked.

"I don't see any reason for that," came the reply.

Asked if he had been to Europe previously, Lindbergh responded that no, this was his first trip. And when asked how long he planned to stay, he sounded a bit like a typical tourist: "Just as long as

One article even described the lanky Lindbergh's wardrobe problems upon arrival — he hadn't packed for the flight, and clothes were hard to find, especially on Sunday, for a man of his height.

On Tuesday, May 24, the Herald summed up the amazing events of the preceding weekend: "This tall youth, who looks much more like an efficient bank clerk or a young college instructor than a dare-devil pilot, has just captured a world's record, and the world's fancy."

"To have seen him land in the dark in the field of Le Bourget was a great and splendid privilege."

— Wendy Mallinson

A Correspondent Comes of Age

The special quality of the Paris Herald has rarely been evoked more warmly than by Al Laney, many years night editor, in his 1947 book, "Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper." Laney worked in Paris between World War I and II, during the time one of the best-known American correspondents in Europe came into his own. This was Ralph Barnes of the New York Herald Tribune, a quintessential foreign correspondent, eternally curious and incurably active. But his cub years on the Paris Herald were rough, going both for Barnes and his long-suffering editors. Barnes came of age on the mad night in 1927 when Lindbergh landed in Paris. In this excerpt from his book, Laney describes Barnes and his role in the Herald's coverage of the Lindbergh story.

By Al Laney

COLD rain was blowing across Paris on a certain autumn evening in 1925. It was a stormy night and a stormy man who came in out of it. Big, lumbering and cumbersome, he came clumping down the dark corridor to the Paris Herald city room trailing a wet raincoat along the floor. Under his arm were half a dozen newspapers, a few magazines and two heavy books.

Introduced to the night editor as Ralph Barnes, he stuck out the hand attached to the arm holding the books, papers and coat, letting all cascade to the floor. Stammering apologies, he scrambled to retrieve them and in so doing knocked a typewriter from the desk of Lewis Glynn, the mild, elderly Englishman who handled the finance, and bounced Maurice, the copy boy, against the wall, maiming him. Having collected his paraphernalia, again stammering apologies all around, Barnes sat down in the nearest chair, which promptly gave way, precipitating him and his belongings to the floor.

After a while, when the storm had subsided a bit, he found a seat on the far side of the big copy desk and announced that he was ready for work. From that moment there were no more peaceful evenings in the Herald's editorial room. Any one who ever met this extraordinary character in these or later days will know why. Whereas Barnes was, things happened. Each time he rose from his seat the storm rose with him. And he was a nervous young man and could not sit still for long at a time. Soon after his arrival, you could hear, a dozen times a night, the shout: "Man the boats, boys! Barnes is up."

Glynn, who worked at a roulette desk against the wall and with his back to the copy table, was the chief sufferer. Each time Barnes swept past, Glynn's carefully arranged figures would be swept to the floor and he was practically knocked out of his seat. Glynn had never been known in all his years on the paper to become ruffled or excited or angered, or to permit himself anything approaching violent language. But Barnes was too much for him. Each time he heard the shout warning of Barnes' passage, he would place his arms over all exposed papers and wait tensely. He was invariably defeated, for Barnes did not scatter papers by the violence of his passage, he usually clipped Glynn on the shoulder or knocked his typewriter on the floor. And Glynn would then permit himself what, for him, was a devastating crack. He would say, rather mildly: "Damnation, Mr. Barnes!"

Although he had almost no newspaper experience at the time, Barnes did not turn up in the Rue du Louvre by chance, just looking for a job, as most others did. He came with what amounted to a definite promise. This was typical. Newly married and a recent graduate of Willamette College, in Oregon, he had come out of the

West to storm the Eastern citadels of learning. He sat down and, on the stationery of the Evening World, wrote a letter to Laurence Hills, director of the Paris Herald. He said he had been a reporter on the Eagle and was now on the desk of the Carnegie Foundation. But then Barnes knew what it was he had to do. He had to be a reporter and he had to go to Europe to do his reporting.

New jobs were not easy for novices to find in New York in 1925.

Five or six newspapers had died in the last few years. Experienced men were walking the streets looking for work. There was only one place where Barnes, never having seen the inside of a newspaper shop, could hook on, and Barnes found it. That was the Brooklyn Eagle.

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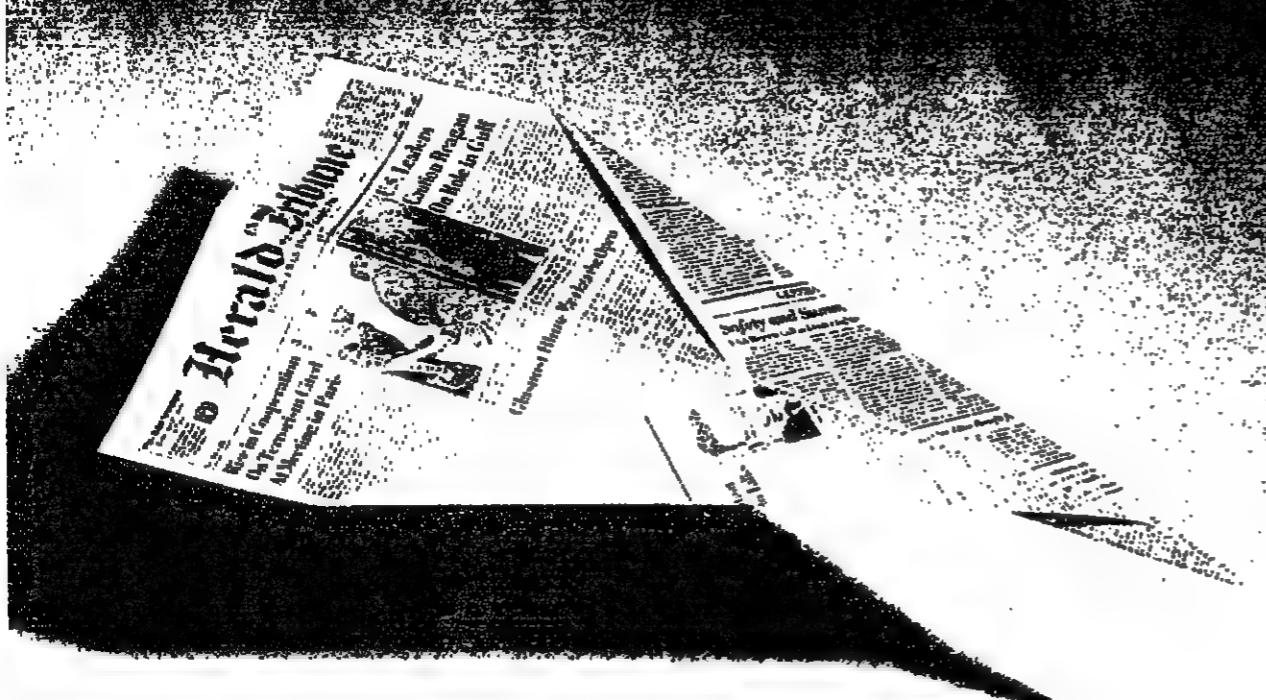
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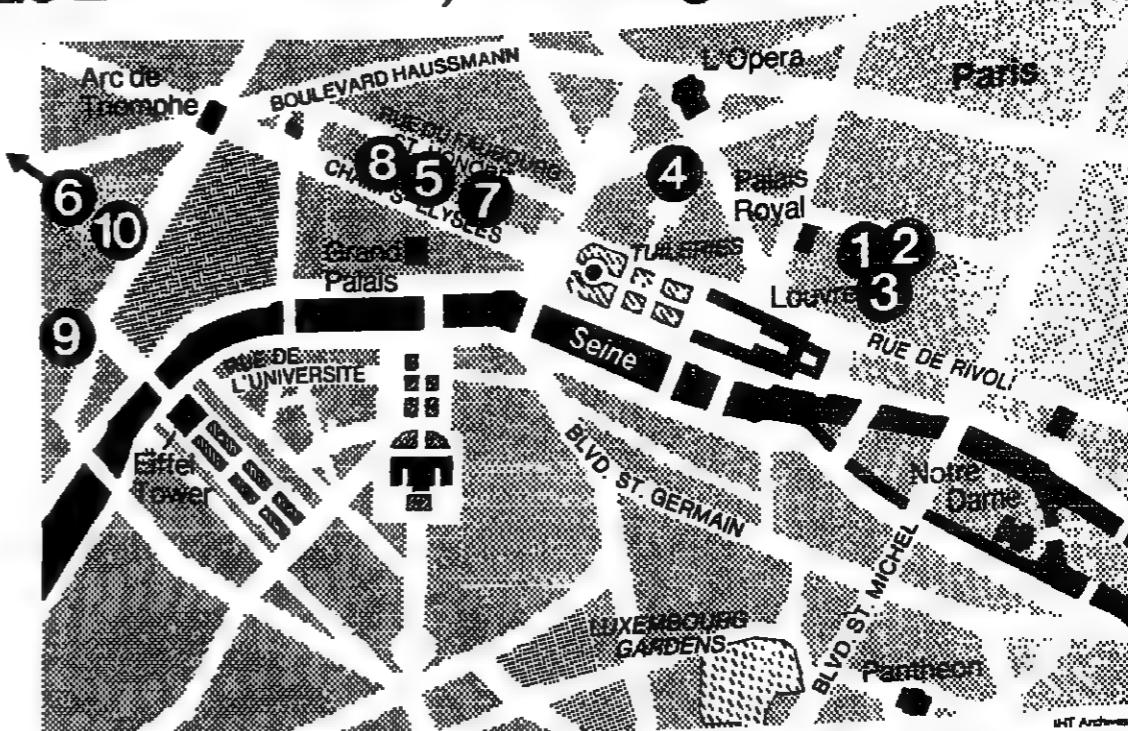
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The IHT's Paris, Through Its 100 Years



- 1 — 5, Rue Coq Heron; editorial office, 1887-Dec. 1889.
2 — 123, Rue Montmartre; editorial office, 1889-90.
3 — 38, Rue du Louvre; editorial office, 1890-1930.
4 — 49, Avenue de l'Opéra; business office, 1887-1930s.
5 — 21, Rue de Berri; editorial-business office, 1930-78.
6 — 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly; editorial and business offices, 1978 to present.
7 — 104, Avenue des Champs-Elysées; Bennett residence and office, from about 1887 to 1918.
8 — 120, Avenue des Champs Elysées; Bennett residence and office, from about 1877 to 1918.
9 — Avenue d'Iena; Bennett residence, circa 1900 to 1918.
10 — Passy Cemetery, off Trocadéro. Grave of Bennett and his widow, in a mausoleum marked only with an owl.



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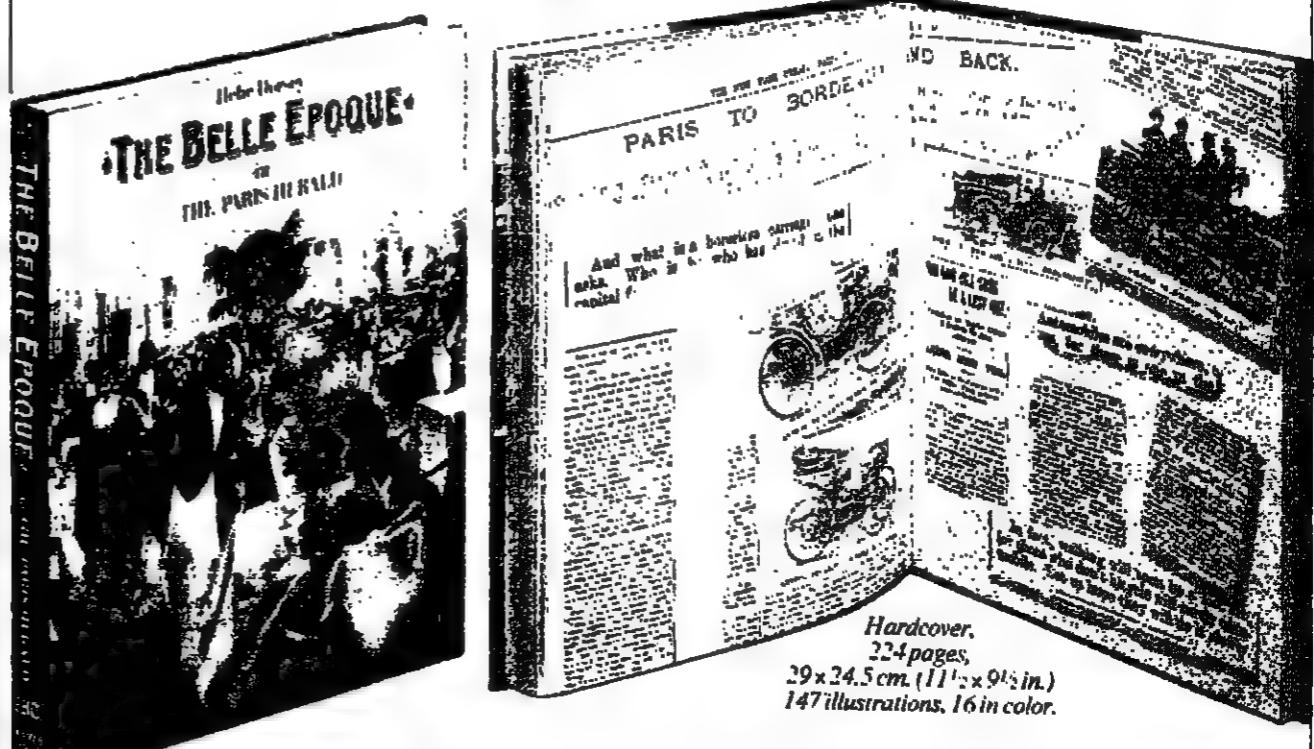
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On-the-spot reports of an era of great inventions and remarkable people



IHT journalist Hebe Dorsey, fascinated by the Belle Epoque, has compiled a book that is a veritable open window on that extravagant period. Using the most authentic of sources — the archives of the Paris Herald (former nickname of the International Herald Tribune) — she has sifted through literally thousands of pages of newsprint to bring readers an immense variety of information as well as reproductions of major news stories of the

time, articles, gossip columns, sports pages, turn-of-the-century fashion news (for men and women)... even old-time comic strips and cartoons.

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The Sparrow evaluates French Champ Georges Carpentier.

IMAGES

(Continued from Page I)
one of many fair maidens whom Miller included in his Paris revels:

"And then there was Jeanne of the Herald Tribune! Who brought bottles of wine up to the room." And so on. Ah, sweet naïveté!

Recent works of popular literature also make good use of Tri-biana. For example, the old Herald of founder James Gordon Bennett Jr. is one of the principal settings for perhaps the hottest current novel in France, Paul-Loup Sulitzer's "La Femme Pressée." Richard Cox's recent spy thriller "The Columbus Option" is built around a globe-trotting 1980s IHT journalist. And a 1981 potboiler from Harold Robbins, "Goodbye, Jeannette," offers a role to IHT fashion editor Hébe Dorsey.

Gwen Davis's novel "Romance," published by Harbor House in 1983, reveals a heroine who truly takes her news to heart:

"The South of France had restored in me a passion for clarity, so I woke every morning with a ravenous appetite for that day's

edition of the Tribune, which I looked forward to as I would meeting with a lover. Naturally I concealed the depth of my heat for the paper from Sal, as I would any other infidelity."

One may also discover a penchant for those behind the columns, as in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "News of Paris — Fifteen Years Ago," published posthumously in 1947: "What are you planning to do, Hélène?" he demanded kindly.

Some say that the only French he ever learned was the word "ici" (here), to accompany a pointed gesture as he indicated the spot on the bar where his drink should be placed.

The first stop on the Sparrow's beat was usually Harry's New York Bar, the most popular gathering place for Americans. He would cover the Opera neighborhood, sidetrack to the Champs-Elysées, and then work his way up the hill of Montmartre, quaffing double brandies with "old pals" without number, and arrive at the top about dawn.

The Sparrow also organized an ongoing "Death Watch," which simply meant sitting up drinking all night with departing Americans so they would not miss the early

morning boat train. The following day he often ended his column with the words "Never again." He never missed a deadline, but sometimes when three or more "never again"s occurred in a single week, his column shrank to half-size, and in great extremity sometimes consisted simply of answers to sports questions by imaginary readers.

Like any good newsmen, the Sparrow knew how to protect his sources. Thus:

"One of our Old Pals cashed 22,000 francs at a local race track the other day, but Mum's the word as to mentioning his name, because if I mentioned same, his Dear Missus, who reads the Paris Herald every day, and if she read in my column that he nicked them for that amount she, as he told me, would hold him up for a complete new outfit. So, Okay, Old Pal, we will keep mum."

Eric Hawkins, the newspaper's managing editor from 1924 to 1930, recounts in his book "Hawks of the Paris Herald" that when the Sparrow was covering sports, he refused to be distracted by peripheral events.

The Sparrow once covered a prizefight in Marseilles whose outcome was so displeasing to the locals that a major riot broke out. Jules Frantz of the rival Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune phoned in an account of the mob violence which was displayed across his paper's front page. The only mention in the Paris Herald was a sentence or two in the Sparrow's round-by-round dispatch about the boxing match.

Joining the Sparrow at a bar afterward, Frantz asked, "Send a good story, Sparrow?"

"I sent 'em the blow-by-blow rundown."

"Nothing else?"

"Get away with that stuff. I came here to cover a fight, not a riot."

The 1930s Depression scarcely slowed the Sparrow down, and he gave short shrift to the approach of World War II. In November 1938, the Sparrow, oblivious to Europe's feverish preparations for war, merrily recounted a Thanksgiving Day misadventure with an Old Pal encountered in Harry's Bar.

The Old Pal invited him home for turkey. The Sparrow readily assented, although it was obvious that "I was being made his alibi after his being about nine hours late for his family Thanksgiving dinner."

The Old Pal, explaining that "we need a little priming before meeting my missus," took the Sparrow on the rounds of neighborhood bars, and they arrived at the Old Pal's house at 11:15 P.M.

"When I took a look in mamma's eyes," the Sparrow wrote, "I thought a getaway was the best for on forever."

me," especially after she told him, "Mr. Sparrow, you had better come around some other night as there will probably be a fight in this establishment tonight."

The party lasted until the Germans occupied Paris in June 1940. The Herald closed up shop days before the invaders marched in.

Walter Kerr, longtime correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, has recounted the Sparrow's first encounter with German officialdom. The Sparrow was living in the Hotel Lotti, and when German officers were quartered there he stayed on. He was stopped at the door late the first evening after the Germans moved in. The guard told him it was past curfew.

"Where do you get that stuff?" the Sparrow roared.

This brought the officer of the guard on the run. He recognized the Sparrow instantly. They had met at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936. The Sparrow went out that night and the German officer went with him.

Eventually, though, he had to move out of the Lotti. He found quarters in the American Legion building.

For months thereafter the Sparrow, his old beat increasingly curtailed by curfews and closings, nevertheless showed up every day at the unlighted, unheated Herald Tribune building on the Rue de Berri, faithfully typing a column that would never be printed—and leaving it on Eric Hawkins's desk.

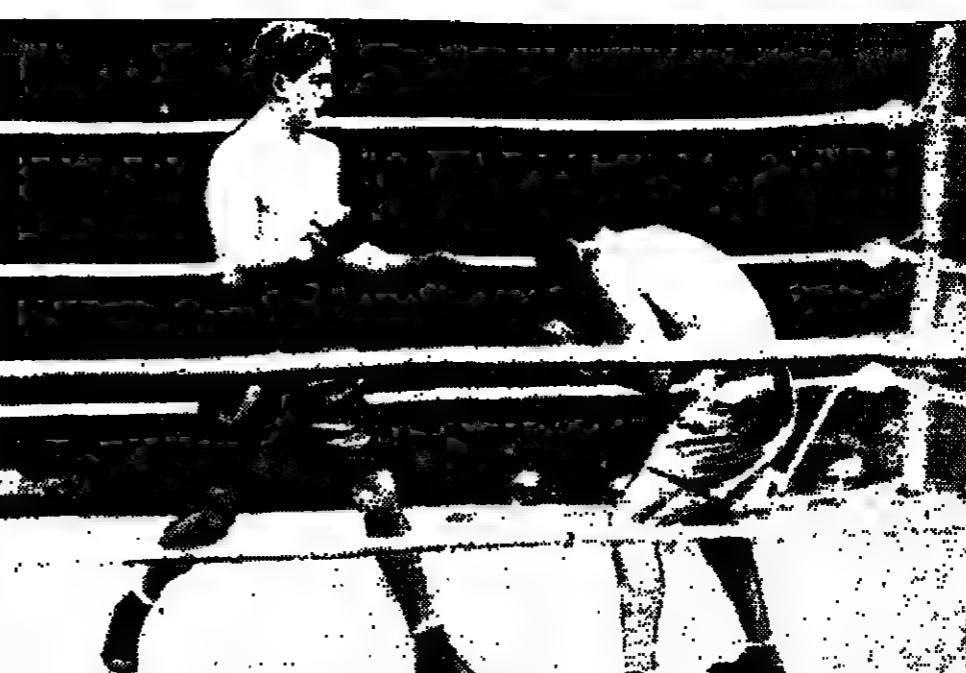
Eventually he stopped writing, but still came every day to sit for hours in the cold, darkened office. He refused to leave Paris.

Finally, at the urging of friends, he agreed to move to a little house he owned at Boulogne-Billancourt. It was there he died of a stroke on June 10, 1941, aged 86, collapsing on the platform as he stepped off the train from Paris. It was just a year after the paper had stopped printing.

Perhaps even more than the closing of the paper, Sparrow Robertson's death marked the end of the colorful old Paris Herald.

"Few men," Al Laney wrote, "ever gave more pleasure to others simply by living the life that seemed good."

"Sparrow Robertson," wrote Charles Robertson (no relation) in "The International Herald Tribune: The First Hundred Years," "seems to incarnate the spirit of the paper in the interwar years: unabashedly American yet thoroughly expatriate, in but not of Paris, trying hard to ignore the social, economic and political upheaval of the times, and acting bravely as though the familiar world would go on forever."



Tommy sizes up a crouching Dempsey on his way to victory by decision, September 1926. IHT Archives

Fight-Night Brandemonium

By John F. Foy
International Herald Tribune

ON the night of Sept. 23, 1926, in a newspaper city room in Paris, a rowdy staff of journalists, loosened up by a case of cognac, severely beat a supposedly iron rule against splashing stories across the front page.

But it wasn't just any story. Heavyweight boxer Gene Tunney had just made history in the rain by overthrowing Jack Dempsey, the world champion, before 121,000 spectators at the outdoor Sesquicentennial Stadium in Philadelphia.

The 10th-round decision that night was controversial and wildly unexpected. Almost as surprising was its spectacular display thousands of miles across the Atlantic by the Paris Herald.

What happened in Paris that night? Of course the magnitude of the story played a part in the staff's spontaneous decision to put together a special 5 A.M. edition, complete with banner headline and a round-by-round summary. But a surprise supply of cognac also figured in the appearance of what stood as the first Herald Extra to appear since the end of World War I, if not the first in the paper's history.

Two names emerge from the hilarity of that night, as Al Laney, a former editor at the Paris Herald, told the story in his book "Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper," published in 1947. The two were Sparrow Robertson, the prominent sport-and-gossip columnist for the paper in the 1920s, and Harry MacElhone, the owner of Harry's New York Bar in Paris.

The Sparrow was a wily old hand with fine connections. He had anticipated the fight-night blitz of American tourists at the editorial offices at 38, Rue du Louvre on the Right Bank. He arranged for an ad on the sports page announcing that Harry's Bar, near the Paris Opéra, would remain open all night for fight news, phoned in by him from the Herald. In return, MacElhone, a Scot, sent over staggering quantities of French brandy — a rare gift — to fortify the Herald staff in its nightlong marathon.

The fight began at 3 A.M. Paris time. Cables from

Philadelphia began arriving 15 minutes later. Despite the Sparrow's foresight, fans flocked into the shop at the Rue du Louvre.

Many of these interfering compatriots reached the city room and, with the Sparrow, began to toast Dempsey's expected early-rounds victory. Some went out to bring back more refreshments. Others knocked back rounds with the French reporters, who had arrived for news and were happy to find an alcoholic bonus. (The Paris press for years relied on the Herald's superior communications, if not its supply of brandy, when big news was breaking.)

Two cyclists relayed dispatches from the telegraph office, on the Boulevard des Italiens near the Opera, to the Rue du Louvre. Copyboys ran pell-mell through the swirl of giddy tourists and journalists to hand off dispatches to the night editor. About the last sober man left, he was frantically rewriting stripped-down news cables into full-blown stories, then hurling copy at the hardworking printers.

Brandy flowed, strangers whirled about, and the fight went on. Near 4 A.M., after the 10th and last round, the final cable came in. Tunney was the new champ, by decision. The most disconsolate person in the city room was the Sparrow, who'd been forecasting a Dempsey victory in his Sporting Gossip column since as early as July.

That edition sold out fast. Not nearly enough papers were printed to meet the demand. Laurence Hills, the paper's editor and manager in the mid-1920s, and Ogden Reid, then its president, punished no one for the staff rebellion.

Almost 60 years later, ways and means have changed. When Sugar Ray Leonard beat Marvin Hagler last April 7 in another startling upset, the results flashed silently across the Atlantic from Las Vegas to the IHT in Neuilly. As stories arrived in the early hours of the morning, they were stored on computer disks. The sports editor, coming in at 11 A.M., called up all the news on a green video display screen, edited it, then simply pushed a button to set the story in type. No all-night scramble, no tourists, no brandy. And no Extra.



The older you get, the wiser you get. And we should know.

Congratulations to the International Herald Tribune on 100 years of objective, intelligent and witty journalism, from a like-minded newspaper.

THE OBSERVER

(Founded 1791)

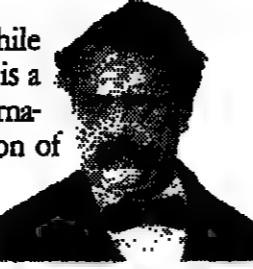
James and Louis. Together since 1887.



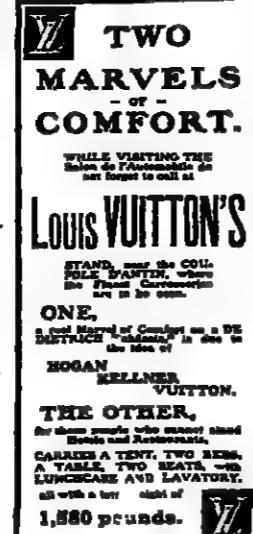
Inveterate travelers and visionaries both, James Gordon Bennett and Louis Vuitton might easily have made each other's acquaintance in Patagonia or at the summit of Annapurna.

But they met simply through this tiny advertisement. Created for Louis Vuitton and published by the International Herald Tribune, it cannot but move anyone aware of its consequences. Thus, the International Herald Tribune is celebrating its one hun-

dredth anniversary, while Louis Vuitton Malletier is a major presence on international markets. The union of Louis Vuitton and Moët Hennessy within the LV MH Holding Company, with such prestigious brands as Veuve Clicquot, Moët et Chandon, Hennessy, Dior and Givenchy perfumes, and Louis Vuitton, makes this emerging entity the first worldwide group in the luxury industry. At over one hundred years of age, Louis Vuitton is in excellent health.



Louis Vuitton
trunk maker founded
1854.



Louis Vuitton advertisement
published in 1907 by the International Herald Tribune.



Leanne Barnes

Congratulations



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Bennett and the Owl: 'Herald of the Night'

By Virginia Vitzo

ONE of the several uncertainties surrounding the manifold eccentricities of James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of this newspaper, was just why the man was spell-bound by owls.

Bennett had plenty of offbeat enthusiasms: packs of noisy dogs, omnipresent centigrade thermometers and high-speed coach driving among them. But owls by far were dominant.

Around his country estates they flitted and swooped, as privileged (noted one biographer) as sacred monkeys round an Asian temple. Indoors, there was an abundance of stuffed owls and owl statuettes. Paintings of owls lurked in the corners.

Carved, cast or molded, owls served as adornments and receptacles. They decorated his stationery, his china, his coaches and cars, even the livery of his servants.

And they were not only symbols but guides.

Bennett for years had considered creating an English-language newspaper in Europe, but couldn't quite make up his mind. One night in 1887, as he stood on his balcony of his apartment overlooking the Champs Elysées, he heard an owl hoot. Taking this as a favorable omen, he and then made his decision and the Paris Herald began to take shape. And in its early years, the symbol which dominated the editorial page was, of course, an owl.

But why owls?

One explanation has it that Bennett, on watch as a young officer during the American Civil War, dozed off one night and that only the hooting of an owl awakened him. Other accounts emphasize the role of Bennett's father, who told him that the owl symbolized the good newspaperman: vigilant and watchful through the night — even sleeping with his eyes open. And, of course, the owl is the favorite bird of Athena, Greek goddess of counsel and war. On Bennett's seals an owl appears, with a legend underneath reading "Le mal porte conseil." This same motto became a fixture in the Herald itself.

Perhaps the most compelling clue, however, comes from William Shakespeare's reference, in Venus and Adonis, to "the owl, night's

herald": for Bennett, a perfect combination of images.

Whatever the reasons for Bennett's compulsion, his fascination with these birds is clear. There were times, in fact, that it nearly got out of hand.

When Bennett built the New York Herald building on Herald Square in New York in 1894, modeled on the Palazzo del Consiglio (note the word counsel, again) in



Verona, he had the roof's perimeter decorated with 18 massive bronze owls with great yellow eyes that lit up at night and glowered down upon the city.

One survivor of this flock made its way from Herald Square to the Herald Tribune's later offices on West 41st Street, and then on to France, where it perches today in the publisher's office in Neuilly. (It is just one of several latter-day uses of the owl as an IHT symbol. The paper's in-house newsletter, for example, is named The Owl.)

Perhaps the most extreme manifestation of Bennett's owl mania came when he began hatching a plan for his funeral monument. This, he decided, was to be a statue 200 feet high, to be erected on Bennett property in Washington Heights overlooking Manhattan. It was to be in the form of a gigantic owl, 125 feet high, on a 75-foot pedestal.

As the headstrong Bennett outlined the project, the architect Stanford White designed it, the owl would be hollow with a circular staircase leading up to its eyes, which were to be windows looking out over the city. His coffin would



A Bennettian concept of his funeral monument, as sketched by the architect. Inset: bookplate from the publisher's yacht.

hang from two steel chains suspended from inside the owl's head, so that visitors, trudging upward on the interior staircase, would be able to pay their respects to the monument's creator en route to a magnificent view of the city.

Bennett, for a time, worked excitedly over his plans. The owl was to glare "fiercously," he insisted. It was to be made of glazed granite and to be finished as soon as possible in order to constitute a New York landmark even before his death.

White drafted the documents and a sculptor began making preliminary models. But, in June 1906,

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The very soul of France in North America... salutes the spirit of the Herald Tribune that belongs to the world.



Yes, the soul of France is alive and well and living on American shores. In 8 outstanding North American cities. At 8 glorious Meridien Hotels.

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relaxed atmosphere and impeccable haute cuisine as inimitably French. And you'll feel right at home. As a matter of fact, you can feel right at home on 5 continents in any of Meridien's over 50 unmistakably French hotels worldwide.

For 100 years the International Herald Tribune has been making the world feel at home in Europe. We salute this talent, for we've made it our pleasure to make the world feel at home in North America.

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Editing for the Sophisticated Reader

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

ALTHOUGH he'd very welcome, it is unlikely that the Kansas City milkman is a regular reader of the International Herald Tribune.

Over the years, news agency correspondents have told me that the milkman is the man in the street that they are writing for; that if they are doing their job right, he will understand what the story really means.

At the Tribune, however, the average reader is assumed to be somewhat above the average, a sophisticate who is well versed in the ways of the world and, what's more, expects to be treated as such.

These readers are almost two-thirds non-American, in the higher income brackets, sometimes expatriates and frequently involved personally in the intricacies of diplomacy, world politics, high finance, or big business.

This said, even the most sophisticated reader does not want a stodgy, gloom-and-doom diet of arms talks, civil wars and disasters. He looks to his Tribune for entertainment as well. A brightly written account of how lives are lived far away or an irreverent look at a normally serious subject can lighten the diet.

The editors who assemble the news pages of the Tribune each day seek the right mix of the necessary and the deliciously superfluous — what movers and shakers have to

read, and like to read when they can.

The paper seeks a clear, direct style. But it nevertheless is open to the oddball, the quirky. It relishes the controversial and, with no home audience, delights in the resulting absence of provincial or parochial obligations such as zoning board decisions or court reporting.

Among journalists, the Tribune is known as "an editor's newspaper"; one that is dominated by deskmen rather than correspondents or reporters. The fact is that this concept is considerably eased by the high quality of the reporting on which the Tribune relies, particularly the work of staffers of its parent newspaper, The New York Times or The Washington Post.

The Tribune's raw material, in fact, is probably the best in the world, written as it is by some of the world's finest reporters. There are outstanding political writers, such as The Washington Post's David S. Broder, Lou Cannon and Bob Woodward, and such experts on science and the arts as The New York Times' Jane E. Brody, Lawrence K. Altman and Frank Rich.

But this alone is not enough to make the Tribune the newspaper that the Tribune wants to be.

There is usually ample room for an injection of interpretation, or an international look at a topic that requires the wider perspective needed for readers as far apart as Rio and Tokyo. Also, time-zone differences often require an IHT story that will be filed ahead of

articles that will be sent later to New York and Washington.

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Next comes time to assess where the Tribune can exploit its own resources to the full, by muscle in with its own reporting, or by adding analysis, unusual twists or fine tuning to a story that is already well-covered.

For this, the Tribune calls on reporters whose scope is not what the uninitiated reader might expect to find. One is Mary Blume, whose elegant style illuminates her views of people or the arts in Paris or London. Or Herb Dorsey, whose knowledge of the fashion world and its major players from Paris to New York or Milan can give rare insights on the rise and fall of a glamorous big business.

It might be Michael Zweinert writing a provocative and eye-catching piece about jazz or pop music, remembering Elvis or reintroducing Michael Jackson; or Soren Melfkin, whose look at the world of art collecting and its commercial clout is internationally authoritative; or Carl Gervitz, whose money market know-how has made the Tribune a must for bond experts the world over. And there are many others, including full-time IHT bureaus in places like London, Frankfurt, New York, Washington and Singapore.

It is also a non-Anglo-Saxon environment, giving the editors a different prism for their look at the world.

Besides that, as even the Kansas City milkman knows, the food's better in Paris.

BARNES

(Continued from Page 1)

them over and over again until he had them right, arguing every point, testing every phrase. Every night was a long series of rewrites for him and every day was devoted to study of how to do it better.

"And then all of a sudden, on the night Lindbergh came to Paris, Barnes knew how to his own and everyone else's surprise. And what copy he did turn out, once he had learned! He got his understanding of peoples and politics the same hard way, by fighting his way through to it and when he had done it, not many were so well-equipped as he.

The Herald and everyone else, including the foreign correspondents, made elaborate and seemingly foolproof preparations for handling the Lindbergh story and might just as well have saved themselves the trouble. Preparations were of no use.

When Lindbergh took off on the morning of May 20th, 1927, he was, to Parisians in general, just one of a group of fliers. By the time he landed at Le Bourget only 36 hours later, he had become almost a god. Something that is not easy to understand happened while he was flying the ocean, although no word of him reached the city. By mid-afternoon, all Paris seemed to know for sure that he would make it, and that amazing Saturday trek to the field, five miles outside the city to the north, had begun.

The New York Times, which had had the flier under contract to write exclusively, instructed its Paris correspondent to "isolate Lindbergh" so that he could not, in his mind and enthusiasm, tell other papers reporters things which now belonged to the Times alone. It was a good idea and under normal conditions it might have worked. But the conditions were far from normal.

The Herald sent all the men it could lay its hands on to Le Bourget. Jack Pickering, who within the last month had become an expert on things aeronautical, was in charge. His chief assistants were Jack Glenn, recently arrived from a Texas college, and Dean Jennings, from the West Coast. Six or seven others were scattered at strategic points about the field. All were to cooperate with and assist Wilbur Forrest, chief of the Herald Tribune's Paris bureau. Since Lindbergh was due around 10 P.M., the Herald had not made special telephone arrangements. The men who covered the arrival would be back in the office in plenty of time to write their stuff. After all, it was only five miles out. This was a serious mistake on the night editor's part and because of it he was to go through several hours of intense suffering.

Lindbergh landed at 10:21 P.M. Several hundred thousand screaming men and women, breaking down all barriers, stormed the plane. In the midst of the excitement Lindbergh disappeared. He was spirited out through a hangar by a group of French fliers who feared for his safety, leaving an unfortunate American named Harry Wheeler to be almost torn apart by the crowd and finally to be officially received at the administration building by French officials and the American ambassador.

Lindbergh, after being sneaked into a hangar where the French fliers had a car waiting, was asked where he wanted to be taken. He replied with the one word, "Ambassador." He meant the Hotel Ambassador, where the Times had reserved a suite and intended to hide him out. The Frenchmen, quite naturally, thought he meant the American ambassador. They took him directly to the embassy. Meanwhile things were not going so well in the Rue du Louvre, either. At 11:15, nearly an hour after Lindbergh arrived, the word had not yet reached the Herald office. Pickering and all the others, caught up in the howling mob, could not get a phone and could not have

made a call if they had got to one. Nor could they get back to Paris. They, along with everyone else, were stuck.

The cable companies were too busy filing copy direct from the field to answer telephones. The night editor was rapidly going mad when a messenger brought in a cable from New York. It was a message of congratulations to Forrest. His flash from the field had been the first one through. That was the first confirmation of Lindbergh's arrival to reach the Rue du Louvre. It had traveled 7,000 miles from Le Bourget to New York and back to Paris.

Managing editor Eric Hawkins and the night editor breathed a bit easier. After all, it was only 11:30. The boys would soon be back ready to pound out the various angles of the story. Annoyance over the fact that they had not kept the office informed by phone would be forgotten. At this time, the Rue du Louvre, only five miles away, was in complete ignorance of the mad scenes at Le Bourget, while descriptions of them were pouring into New York.

As the clock moved on toward midnight, insanity began to mount again. The paper had to go at 1:30 and the forms were yawning. Many columns of empty space awaited Lindbergh's copy. It was clear now that something must have happened, or else somebody would be back.

Unable to wait longer, the night editor yelled to Barnes and everybody else in the shop for copy — any kind of copy. Write something and let's have it. Word was shouted downstairs that the first edition would go with a phony. Fill up with anything. Leave half a column jump for the lead story, but keep something ready to plug up if it doesn't jump, for God's sake.

There would have to be a story of the arrival to lead the paper, so the night editor yelled for a typewriter and set it up beside the slot. But the other copy was now piling up. It would have to be handled and the heads written. On the desk were two copy readers, one very good, the other very bad. The problem was how to get enough copy down to fill the paper while writing, knowing nothing, the story of Lindbergh's arrival.

The night editor was losing ground fast, when a tall, thin man walked into the room and slumped into a vacant chair at the copy desk. He did not take off his hat. The night editor was too busy even to give him a glance until he said, "Need any copy read?"

The night editor paused and looked up. "You a copy reader?" he asked.

"Read a bit of it here and there," he said. A piece of copy was picked off the top of the pile and thrown over. A headline at the top of Page One of that day's issue was ringed and thrown with it. The volunteer, Seth Clarkson, pushed the paper aside and began to make marks on the copy.

"Style on numbers?" he asked, without looking up.

"Spell 'em out up to 10."

This was encouraging. Maybe this was an answer. Presently, the new man put the copy aside, counted the head in the paper, and began to drum his fingers gently on the desk with a faraway look in his eyes. This was even more encouraging. These were the authentic signs. He wrote, folded the head about the copy and tossed it back. The head counted perfectly. The clouds rolled away. The night editor picked up the whole pile of copy and tossed it over.

And then he turned, with a fairly easy mind, to the typewriter and knocked out a column and a half of words purporting to describe the arrival of Lindbergh in Paris at the end of the first transatlantic flight in history.

It was a close thing but the boys made it. Just as the last piece of copy went down the chute, Glenn and Jennings arrived. It was now 1:30, 10 minutes to first edition

time. They were full of their adventures, especially how they had escaped the mob and got back to town by a roundabout way. They wanted to talk. But they were jammed into chairs before typewriters and told to write it. A few minutes later came Pickering. An old hand, he did not waste time talking. He went straight to a typewriter, put in a piece of paper and asked: "The lead?"

"Right, the lead. Put in everything. Never mind implications. Take 'em out later. Keep on writing. We'll take as much as they can set for the make-over. Give it to that guy in the hat over there. They were about to let him go when Freddy Abbott said:

"We better follow this kid at that. He's pretty determined."

It was a good thing for them that they did. For Barnes was right and it was he, out on his first assignment in Paris and a self-assigned at that, who was the means of turning up the famous Lindbergh interview, the biggest part of the story of that extraordinary day and night. They all piled into taxis and rolled up to the embassy gates again. Besides Barnes and Abbott, there were Charlie Bertelli, of Universal Service, Cyrilie McDonald, of the Times, and six or seven others. Everyone in Paris had given up on finding Lindbergh now. Everybody except Barnes. He had been sitting upstairs all evening a little out of the excitement and now he wanted

not to disturb Lindbergh that night. There would be nothing more tonight. Wader could count on that. There would be an interview first thing in the morning.

Just as the ambassador hung up, Barnes Herrick came into the room. He said Lindbergh was awake now and would see the press. The ambassador was nearly bowled over in the rush. Barnes was first up the stairs, followed by all the others on the double. Nobody remembered poor Wader.

They found Lindbergh sitting on the edge of a bed in the ambassador's guest room, wearing a pair of Barnes' pajamas. The first thing he said was: "Is the New York Times here?"

Assured by McDonald that he was and that there was no use trying to sew the story up for one

more to distract Lindbergh that night. There would be nothing more tonight. Wader could count on that. There would be an interview first thing in the morning.

"I don't know what to say," Barnes pleaded. "Give me a chance to organize my notes. I can't think."

"Don't think. Write. Write what you said. Never mind the notes. Just knock it out like he said. Hurry up. Get it on paper."

Barnes was in despair. Through his mind flashed the conviction that he was going to flop. He never had written a story under pressure before. His mind was a blank. Here was the big test and he was going to fail. He remembered all the mistakes in writing he had been making through the months that had gone. He couldn't do it. The night

Barnes was white as a sheet and

editor was about to tell him to get up and talk it while someone else wrote, when Barnes finally turned and began to peck tentatively at the typewriter. He stopped and picked up his luminous notes and they were snatched out of his hands.

At the Herald, the boys were still hanging around when he came

like a young cyclone, out of breath and out of words. He was so excited he could not tell what he had but it was immediately apparent that he had seen and talked with Lindbergh. That was all that need be known. To Barnes' amazement, he was pushed into a chair, a typewriter was placed in front of him, some one placed two pieces of copy paper with a carbon on the machine and half a dozen men shouted:

"Write!"

At this point the phone rang. It was Sam Wader, of the Associated Press. The ambassador talked to him on an extension in the little room. He said yes, Lindbergh was there asleep and all the boys were there, too, but they had just agreed

paper now. Lindbergh said he would answer all questions. In his first answer he used the famous expression "We" for the first time.

And then, under questioning, he told simply and dramatically, the story of his lone flight.

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If he's in Paris he can be found," Barnes said. "Give me some taxi money. I want to try."

At this point in his career, Barnes had never been out on a story in Paris. He had never been out on any story, in fact, except the Gertrude Ederle Channel swim. But he was capable of standing and arguing his point for an hour, so the tired night editor passed over a hundred-franc note, supposing that would be the end of it. But half an hour later Barnes was back, excited now and demanding more francs.

"I know he's there," he said. "I really can't permit it tonight. There's no other place."

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European Champion.

What's the difference between football fans and car drivers?

Football fans only get a new European Champion every four years. Car drivers get one every year. The 1986 European Champion comes from Germany. To be more exact, from Wolfsburg.

The Golf has achieved a number of unique successes. No other car has sold nine

million units in 13 years. In 1986 alone the Golf has made more than 730,000 new friends between the North Cape and Gibraltar. Could there be a worthier European Champion?

It's sporty and yet economical; compact and yet spacious. It looks good and is nevertheless highly practical. The readers of a leading German car magazine "Auto-

Motor, Sport" made it their "World Champion 1987". Could there be a better recommendation?

The Golf. It has all the distinctive Volkswagen qualities:

reliability, economy, durability and an unusually full warranty package. Volkswagen. You know it makes sense.



How Computers Help To Shape the News

By Amiel Kornel

OT long ago, the words in this newspaper would have endured a long series of transformations wrought with ink, paper and lead before reaching the page.

In the last two decades, however, computers have become the favored tools for helping reporters and editors shape rough prose into polished articles.

That's not to say that the publication of intelligible and informative newspapers is impossible without them. But it's increasingly rare.

By and large, information technologies have fundamentally altered the way journalists and printers do their work. And in the process, they have made possible the delivery of fresher and more tightly edited news to readers.

Among European newspapers, the International Herald Tribune has been a pioneer in its use of computers and advanced communications. The paper's technological commitment can be traced back to 1886, when its forerunner, the New York Tribune, made history by installing the first commercially available mechanical typesetter.

This was the Linotype. Developed by Ottmar Mergenthaler, it accessed stored sets of characters, assembled them and cast slugs of lead type ready for printing.

The next technological leap came in the late 1960s and early 1970s, when a few papers, the IHT among them, began using electronic

phototypesetters fed by long reams of telex-punched paper tape to set some material, mostly financial figures.

In 1978, the paper installed electronic text editing and phototypesetting systems in a glass and steel building at its new Neuilly headquarters. This initial system itself became a casualty of advancing technology when it was replaced, in 1984, with the ATEX Corp. minicomputer system.

Left behind were the clanging Linotypes that had served at its Rue de Berri address since the 1930s. And gone, too, were most of the telex machines and typewriters.

Few would dispute that the transition has succeeded in its objectives of lowering production costs, particularly as far as the printer work force is concerned, while enabling the paper to get more news to more readers more quickly.

In fact, whereas a seasoned Linotypist could set about 250 lines of text per hour, the paper's electronic typesetter can spew out four times as much each minute.

When all is working well, the IHT's ATEX system monitors communications links, stores information, enables the paper's journalists to write and edit stories at their terminals, and passes finished copy on to the electronic typesetter.

Fed by a dozen international telecommunications lines, the system automatically sifts through about 3 million words a day pouring in from around the world. It stores a third of them for perusal by the electronic typesetter.

A computer-guided electron beam paints the characters on the face of a cathode ray tube, which in turn illuminates white, photosensitive paper that is passed through an automatic developer. The computer

traces the proper character based on digital information stored in its memory. Referring to a table of character widths, it generates the correct space between characters and words, and advances the paper as necessary.

The printers, the same breed that once cast hot lead and set type, now cut and paste the text onto full-size pages. Those pages will be photographed and transmitted by electronic facsimile machines to the IHT's print sites around the world.

For those who knew the precomputer days, a certain nostalgia remains. Jean Favre, production manager, joined the IHT as a Linotype operator 42 years ago. "The ambience, the odor of the ink... there was everything," he said. "Now there is nothing of that."

But few would dispute that the computers are here to stay. Said one editor who has been at the paper longer than most: "No one who's worked with the electronic system could consider going back to lead, in spite of the love we had for it."

The March of Time

ONE HUNDRED years ago when the then *Paris Herald* was founded in New York, there was no radio or television, no airplanes or satellites, and very little ready international communication or transportation of any kind. Today there is.

Ten years ago when *WorldPaper* was founded in Boston, there were no live TV "space bridges" between countries, no direct dialing for instant and automatic telephone links internationally, no space shuttles and no electronic 24-hour trading of global securities. Today there is.

INTERNATIONALISM and global thinking are the *leit motifs* of the day.

The International Herald Tribune is an important part of this, providing primarily Western news and views of important world affairs with widespread international distribution daily to an English-speaking audience.

WorldPaper is a part of the same scene, publishing a single monthly edition in different countries (24) and different languages (English, Spanish, Chinese). Each issue focuses on a central global topic, and features reports of distinguished journalists around the world who are native to the regions from which they write.

With this pluralistic editorial view, we march to a somewhat different drummer than does the IHT. But we are pleased to march in the same international parade. If you would like to try our pace, please use the coupon.



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Faxing' to Printers Around the World

By Amiel Kornel

AROUND 10:30 most evenings, Alfred Trouin dashes off from IHT headquarters in Neuilly in a race against the clock.

Braving the treacherous Paris traffic on his aging blue motor scooter, the paper's senior *courrier* speeds negatives of the next day's first edition to printers across town, their presses ready to roll.

"Although the seasoned messenger wastes no time in skimming through the narrow streets of Paris, he has little chance of beating the global telecommunications network that electronically transmits, page by page, copies of the IHT to its more distant print sites."

"In fact, before he completes his 20-or-so-minute motorized sprint, copies of the paper are ready to roll from presses in Singapore, Hong Kong and Miami, as well as five other European cities."

Rotating at 3,600 revolutions per minute, facsimile machines use lasers and microprocessors to transform each page into a stream of digital bits of data. That encoded series of black and white dots is then transmitted in roughly four minutes to identically spinning machines mounted with negatives at the distant printing plants.

"On its way to the printers, the

information headed for Rome, Miami, Hong Kong and Singapore will pass through transponders on one of three satellites stationed in geostationary orbit about 36,000 kilometers above Africa, the Atlantic and the Indian oceans."

The IHT has continued adding new print locations at a quickening pace. And more are to come, executives promise. Once a go-ahead has been received, it takes technicians only three to six months to bring a new print site on line.

The economic gains are considerable. "Telecommunications costs don't increase as do other distribution costs," René Bondy, deputy publisher, said recently. He added that a potential press run of 10,000 to 15,000 copies, some of which may be rerouted from existing printers, is enough to justify opening a new print site.

Today's high-tech distribution network has quickly outmoded that of the relatively recent pre-oil-crisis past, when the IHT relied on airplanes, trucks and cars to speed the daily edition from Paris to distribution points around Europe.

The system worked more or less well. Readers in major European cities usually received their copies of the paper on the publication date, though often late in the afternoon. Today, most readers from Asia to South America can count on reading the Trib each morning.

Amiel Kornel is European editor for IDG Communications Inc. of Framingham, Mass.

The Electronic Newsboys: See Them Run

By Virginia Vittor

READERS usually pick up the International Herald Tribune without much thought about how it got there. But the story of how more than 170,000 copies reach purchasers in 164 countries each day is a tale full of oddities and ingenuities — and even a bit of danger.

It has been that way since the earliest days, when founder James Gordon Bennett Jr. became the first publisher in Europe to use the horseless carriage to speed paper to readers. Perhaps the most spectacular of these vehicles was the shiny, red 80-hp Mercedes which started on the Trouville run. It thundered away from the printing plant on the Rue du Louvre at 3:45 each morning and reached Trouville, 130 miles away, by 6:30 — good time indeed for those days.

Direct successors to these early vehicles were the Citroën station wagons that carried the paper over much of Europe, a system that

started as World War II ended and continues even today.

In 1928, the paper became the first in Europe to use airplanes for delivery, as the air-freight biplanes of Air Union began scheduled flights between Le Bourget and London's Croydon airport.

Forty years later, the Trib experimented for three years with its own charter planes, brightly painted in yellow and black, the IHT colors. But the expense was enormous, particularly after the oil crisis began to bite.

The IHT's first experiment in remote-site facsimile printing bridged the Paris-London gap in 1974. Circulation in the United Kingdom soon doubled, and the paper went on to establish seven additional printing sites. Each is the hub of its own intricate and often-shifting delivery network — an unparalleled distribution system built and directed by circulation director François Desmoulins and

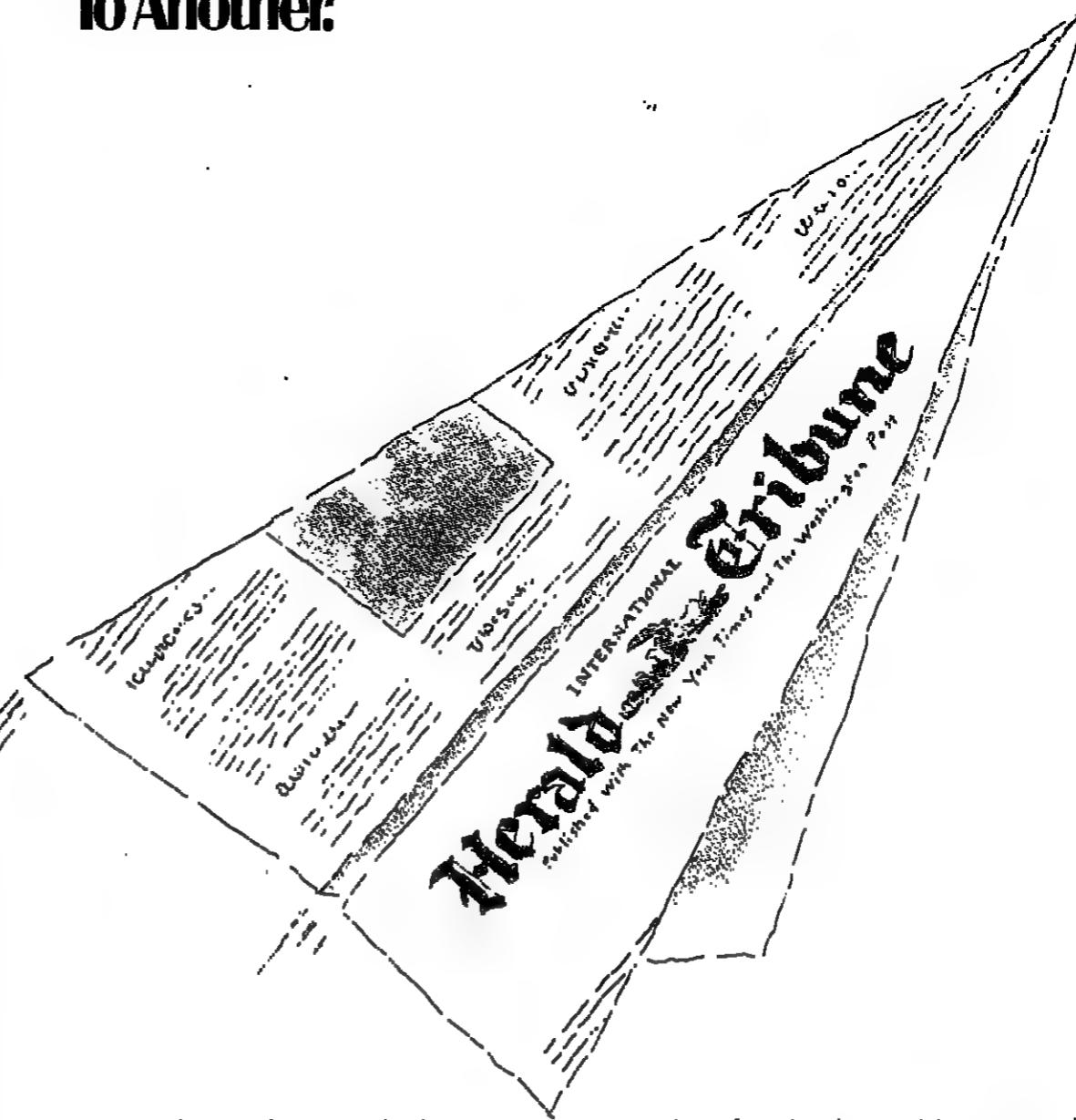
associate publisher Alain Lecour and their staff.

Some 57 different airlines are used in the global distribution process, as well as a vast array of cars, trucks, trains and postal services. Often, one car will relay copies to several others as the routes fan out throughout the night. Subscribers' copies are often mailed from the nearest printing site, but are privately hand-delivered to an increasing number of cities.

Once the newspaper enters the national or local distribution system, independent importers, wholesalers and retailers take over, but IHT personnel stay close by.

Sometimes they encounter unusual problems. Not long ago, for example, a number of London sub-

Happy Birthday From One World Traveller To Another:



What do you give a hundred year old on its birthday? When the hundred year old is The International Herald Tribune, you give it well deserved accolades.

"The Trib" has been as welcome as news from home for a full century, making travellers feel right at home whether they're in Hong Kong, The Hague, or Marseilles.

Over the years the truly experi-



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year

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Publishing a Paper For a Global Village

By Lee W. Huebner
International Herald Tribune

FROM its first issue, the Paris Herald represented a startling change in the world of newspapers.

There were those, of course, who expected very little from James Gordon Bennett Jr.'s bright new inspiration. Bennett himself was loath to predict too much for it. But both in harnessing new technology (in this case the transatlantic cable) and in identifying a new audience (the mobile, multinational European élite) Bennett virtually invented the concept of international publishing. And in ways he may never have imagined, that idea would transform the cozy world into which he had been born.

The newspaper's growth, from that day to this, has been fuelled by a constant readiness to change with changing times. This adaptability is our legacy, and we see it still as our role. We best honor our past by seizing the future. And in a time of astonishing technological progress, we see our future as one of confirming change.

There was a day, as late as the 1960s, when ours was primarily a newspaper for Americans, traveling or resident in Western Europe.

But today, most of our readers are not Americans and virtually all of them are citizens of the world.

The IHT's present constituency is a newly emerging community composed of people in all parts of the world whose lives stretch across national boundaries, who share an international point of view. It is a community whose members speak the same language — in two senses of that term. First, they usually speak and read English; and, second, they think about the world in very similar ways.

They may live on opposite sides of the planet but they often have more in common with one another than with their own geographic neighbors back home.

And one of the things they have increasingly in common is this newspaper, which now can be read the same morning on every continent.

Two significant technological revolutions have spurred our efforts to serve as a true community newspaper for this emerging global community.

• The first is the power wrought by computers on the way we gather and process news. We can now collect more information from more

places in less time than ever before — and get it into print faster and at lower cost.

• The second revolution affects the way we distribute news, using advanced telecommunications to link our Paris newsroom with printing sites across the world to print simultaneous facsimile editions.

These techniques, of course, are not unique to the IHT. And falling costs are accelerating their spread. As late as 1980, for example, we needed to sell about 25,000 copies a day to justify setting up a new print site. Today that number is down to about 10,000 copies.

And if it is now economical for us to print in eight or nine countries, there is no reason why it will not make sense soon to print in 18 or 19 countries, or even someday, 80 or 90 sites around the world.

As it has become easier in recent years to reach an international audience, international media have proliferated, multiplying many-fold those who compete for the time and money of international readers and advertisers.

But expanding even faster is the marketplace for international information. The IHT's advertising and circulation have grown more rapidly in recent years than ever before, despite the emergence of new international publications. The rising tide has lifted all boats.

But what will this global information explosion actually mean for those who receive the information? After all, more information is not necessarily a good thing, and of itself, it can mean greater understanding. To be sure, but it can also serve to overwhelm and overload readers, producing more misunderstanding, more noise and more confusion.

It is not enough simply to make quantitative leaps in sharing information. We know we must also improve the quality of the information we share. I will mention here just three dimensions of this challenge, what I would call the problems of condensation, dramatization and specialization.

For our editors, the challenge of responsibly selecting and compressing information is a daily preoccupation. Every 24 hours, they must evaluate some three million words which flow into our Paris computers, and choose just one percent of them for publication.

What readers seek most in a



"EIFFEL IS BUILDING HIS TERRIBLE TOWER; THAT AWFUL MAN BENNETT IS STARTING THIS PAPER; EVENTUALLY THEY'LL PROBABLY HAVE SOME FUNNY AMERICAN COLUMNIST — NOTHING WILL EVER BE THE SAME!"

good newspaper, we believe, is trustworthy, expert judgment as to how the bewildering array of information produced around the world each day should be selected and displayed in one manageable, efficient, compact package.

Good editors must help their readers save time — it is one of their central functions.

A second challenge involves the inevitable need for dramatization — finding ways to hold readers' attention amid the clutter and babble. In such an environment, there is a powerful temptation to seize on what is essential or representative but instead on what is captivating — the overly simple, the abnormal or sensational. At the very time when we most need the media to help us understand a world we can no longer master through our direct experience, the picture they give us is too often a distorted one.

What contemporary journalism needs perhaps above all else are more reporters who can write, both

accurately and compellingly, about the day by day complexities of our time.

Finally, there is the challenge of specialization, which threatens to lure us into ever smaller, more fragmented corners of the information world. As the specialists learn — and talk — more and more about less and less, we also will need more gifted generalists (and stronger general interest media) to help us understand one another across our special disciplines and to help us relate our particular expertise to the service of the larger whole.

Condensing accurately, dramatizing responsibly, translating the insights of specialists into the language of laymen — these are among the challenges of the new information age — intensified constantly by the force of new technology. They define a central part of this newspaper's agenda as it enters its second century.

Lee W. Huebner became publisher of the International Herald Tribune in 1979.



For forty years
we have remained
a southern German newspaper...
and have become
an international one.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

How Francelia Butler Lost Her Job in the '30s, Sailed to Paris and Found Happiness

By Francelia Butler

FIFTY years ago, when I wrote occasional drama criticism for the Paris Herald, I was (like others in its small staff) a refugee from rough times elsewhere.

I had been fired from my job at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, D.C. for my role in helping to hold an Oberlin alumni dinner there. Oberlin College was among the first colleges to admit black students on an equal basis with whites, and there were black students among the alumni at the dinner. In those days, blacks were not permitted to sit down in any public building in Washington except the Quaker Church. I had helped stage the dinner; as a result I was blacklisted by local hotels.

So I sailed away on an American freighter, the S.S. Capulin of the Orie Lines, bound for Hamburg with a load of pig iron. I paid \$65. My train ticket, fourth-class from Hamburg to Paris, cost \$5. The train was full of German soldiers who could not believe that an American would be traveling so cheaply. They demanded to see my passport.

After they saw it, they began to shout "Roosevelt," accompanying each shout with a thumbs-down sign. I had no idea how emotional they were about Hitler until I returned the shout with "Hitler" and put my thumb down. From then on, the trip to Cologne, near the border, was very unpleasant.

"I thought I was not attacked. I was poked in the ribs regularly and I had to stand up all night. For food, I had a five-pound block of dates sniped from the hold and given me by the freighter's crew as a farewell gift. The soldiers threw the dates out of the car. At Cologne, they kicked my footlocker off the train platform; the trunk splintered and my clothes were strewn over the ground. I stood there weeping, with a splitting headache."

Witnessing my plight, a kind German cabdriver picked up my possessions and roped my broken footlocker together. There would be two hours' waiting time for the train to Paris, he said. When he asked me if I would like to take a ride, I opened my purse to show that I had no money. He beckoned me to get in anyway and took me along the Woodrow Wilsonstrasse to his home, where his wife gave me food and a sack of cookies that she had just baked. Then he took me back to the train while I chewed on the hard *pfeffernüsse* cookies, shaped like golf balls and frosted with brown chocolate dots.

The train arrived in Paris late at night. A cabdriver took me to a pension of his choice on the Left Bank. I had no money by then, but I exchanged a coin collection, which one of the sailors had given me, for a fourth-floor attic room, with breakfast in the morning and beans and salad at night for a month.

Often I would miss supper, because I would walk into central Paris looking for work. But by the end of the month I still had a job, and I was forced to leave the pension. The soles were worn off my shoes, my sweater had holes at the elbows, and I had only a summer coat. A snapshot taken then shows me looking like a skeleton. I cringed my footlocker to the British-American YWCA, then at 24 Rue d'Anjou, and asked for a room and meals.

In my desperation, I lied. I said I had a job at the Paris Herald but that it did not begin for two weeks. Could I be trusted until then?

I was told I could share a room with another girl and have breakfast for a time by the director, May James. She was an Englishwoman almost six feet tall, usually dressed in black taffeta. She had even features, bright blue eyes and white hair parted in the middle and drawn back into a coil. And she had strong chauvinistic prejudices. For similar accommodations, she charged the English 85 francs a week, the French 95, the Americans 100 and the Irish 130.

Behind her desk at the entrance to the YWCA, she had a picture of Neville Chamberlain, wreathed in faded pink crepe paper roses. Whenever Chamberlain spoke on the radio, she stopped the elevator so that no sound would interfere with the broadcast. Those of us who were willing to listen were invited into the parlor, where we ate toast spread with marmite, a beef-like extract, and drank hot tea.

When King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Paris, Mrs. James was invited to curtsey to the queen at a garden party at the British Embassy. After the event, I remember her standing all flushed in the doorway of the YWCA, describing her experience to us. She had changed from her usual costume of black taffeta to a pastel Liberty print.

Soon after I arrived at the YWCA, I developed pneumonia. Penicillin didn't yet exist, so Mrs. James regularly brought me trays of custard and tea — gallons of the linden tea, or tilleul, then considered effective against pneumonia. After she finished serving me, she washed the dishes in the bidet.

When I was on my feet again, I passed a kiosk and noted that Bradish Johnson, drama critic of the Herald, had been killed recently while fighting in the ranks of the Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

Immediately, I knew what to do. I had in my possession a clipping of a drama review, with my initials signed to it, from the Washington



Evening Star. It was the only review I had written, done one night for a boyfriend there who had had too much to drink.

At the Herald, I told managing editor Eric Hawkins that I was an assistant drama critic of the Star, traveling in France, and wondered if he could use any help. He told me that by coincidence they had just lost their drama critic.

Hawkins immediately arranged for me to have a theater pass and gave me a choice of payment: 250 francs a week for one or two stories and a byline, or 500 francs a week for the latter.

The first time I brought in copy on film I had seen, I had no idea where to leave it, so I took it over and gave it to the man at the center of the copy desk. He read it over rapidly while I waited.

"Girl," he said, "you can't fool me. You have never done a real drama review in your life." But he added, as he glanced at the bare sole of the shoe on my crossed leg, "It looks as if you need work. Now I go to supper every night at the Alsace on the Champs Elysées at six, before I go on duty here. Bring your copy in there and I'll edit it. Watch what I do to it, and maybe you'll learn. This will just be between us, all right?"

I had no choice but to agree. Whenever I came in with copy, Jerome Butler would invite me to sit down. "You can have the meat and potatoes, but no dessert," he'd say gruffly. "I can't afford it." (Later, he told me knew I was starving.) Jerome then had an apartment on the Rue de Navarin, in Montmartre, which he shared with Jim Lardner, son of well-known writer Ring Lardner. The apartment was that of Bob Stern, a Herald reporter who had returned to the States, and was furnished by his soon-to-be ex-wife, Lucienne Delforge, a concert pianist. The apartment had a classical piano in the music room. Jerome invited me over often to hear Jim play the piano.

Soon after, Jim went to Spain to join the Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, and was killed. Jerome sent what belongings he had in the apartment back to his mother.

American travelers seemed to assume that Herald staffers were anxious to see people from the States, but this was far from the truth. The telephone operator had standing orders to tell callers that whichever reporter they wanted to see had just left for Lagos and was not expected back for some time.

My benefactor, in fact, had a few old girlfriends who came over and were given this message. I knew that Jerome liked me because at the Alsace one night a Frenchman said something to me which Jerome considered vulgar. Outside the restaurant he knocked the man down, and a policeman ran over. Jerome explained that the man was *mal élevé* (badly educated). The gendarme shrugged and went back to directing traffic.

Early in 1939, Jerome asked me to marry him. He was shy and his voice shook when he asked me. I jumped at the chance. He was handsome, decent, and he had a good salary for that time, for he was one of the few staffers who had been sent over from the parent paper in New York (in 1937) rather than picking up the job in Paris. This meant that he was paid a New York-level salary.

After his proposal, we stopped at a jewelry store on the Faubourg St. Honore where I chose a ring of platinum set with sapphires. His hand shaking, Jerome printed out what he wanted inscribed on the ring: "And thou beside me, singing in the wilderness," from the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam. Jerome printed the inscription so rapidly that he ran the "I" and the "T" together, so that the inscription read, "And thou beside me singing in the wilderness" — which is just where I ought to be singing, for I have a dreadful voice.

No one could get married quickly in Paris in those days. It was necessary to hire a lawyer to get all the documents (birth, police, military records) translated from English to French and stamped at the proper ministry. Then banana had to be posted. The whole process took three months.

Finally, all was set. We went to the private chapel attached to the *préfecture*. Friends from the Herald were there, as well as Mrs. James, who brought me a handkerchief as a wedding gift. (She had tattooed the border herself.) A robed official entered, who intoned a long speech with something in it about having children for the good of the state.

My matron of honor didn't understand French very well. When the official asked the prospective bride to come forward, she jumped up and ran to the front of the room to join my husband-to-be.

Jerome, who spoke good French, turned around and looked at me. I gestured to go on with it. We had been warned that if anything went wrong, we would have to do it all over again, and I wasn't about to wait another three months. Jerome shrugged his shoulders and the ceremony continued as the audience tittered. He finally kissed the lady and put the ring on her finger.

But I considered the ceremony only a formality. The legal part of it was intact. As I reflected on it later, I thought it was interesting to view as an outside spectator an event of enormous importance in my life.

We moved into an apartment in a beautiful old building on a corner in the Rue des Mathurins, behind



Jerome and Francelia Butler, on their wedding day in Paris. At right: the Herald's report of the event — July 5, 1939.

In early June 1940, a thick layer of dust covered Paris. Jerome, a Marine with a Purple Heart, earned during service in World War I, told me he thought that the dust had been stirred up by the approaching

German army. I was expecting a baby, but the hospitals were full of wounded soldiers. We decided to leave Paris immediately.

Jerome asked me to go to the

trunks, but there were none left. Meanwhile, at the president's mansion, trucks were being hauled with official papers for transportation to Vichy.

It was later than we had thought.

We tied some of our belongings in blankets and started down the street toward the railway station.

Taxis were not available — they

at the Cap d'Antibes? The German trucks will be coming up the street before long. You can have it." We tied the boxes of china in a blanket, and I gave the shopkeeper a carton of cigarettes in payment.

At the station, my pregnant condition helped us win seats on the overcrowded train. We put the china in with us. The rest of our luggage was in the cars behind. The back end of the train, where our clothes and papers were loaded, never reached Bordeaux, but the china, up front with us, was intact. I still have it today.

At Bordeaux, we were offered a taxi ride south to the harbor of St. Jean de Luz. There, we boarded the *Le Washington*, which had been sent over to rescue Americans. On the voyage home, our liner was stopped by a German submarine somewhere between Lisbon and Galway. The ship had apparently been mistaken for a British ship. We all had to get into lifeboats, but were permitted to proceed when the American flag was run up as an emergency measure and spotlights were turned on it, for the U.S. was not yet in the war.

In the New York harbor, in view of the Statue of Liberty, we were greeted by cheering crowds. Shortly after our return, the New York papers reported that May James, director of the British-American YWCA in Paris, had been arrested by the Germans on charges of sending shortwave messages connected with the evacuation of British troops on the continent. The radio was under her desk in the front lobby of the YWCA. She had been sentenced to death.

A few years ago, Richard Rotter, a scholar in comparative literature

at the University of Connecticut, tried in Paris to discover what had become of Mrs. James. Among other people, he contacted the Countess de Vieil-Castel, who had been on the board of the YWCA when May James was director. Dr. Rotter persuaded the countess to write about May James. Part of the contents of this letter, dated Jan. 16, 1984, read as follows:

"This lady [May James] was taken by the Germans in the year 1942 to the terrible camp of Auschwitz and was held there until the Liberation, when she returned to England. She was much loved by the staff and the girls.

"Her crime was she had tried to hide British soldiers and did so. While in the camp, her health deteriorated and she became nearly blind."

I still cherish the handkerchief May James gave me at my wedding. In England I have tried to track her down, but so far I have had no success.

As for the Herald, I could never go back to Paris. My memories were too poignant. In 1949, when Jerome died of cancer caused by the effects of World War I mustard gas, his former coworker Eric Sevareid, by then at CBS, was a pallbearer at the funeral at Arlington National Cemetery.

Now, 50 years have passed, and the centennial year of the paper has arrived. I think it is time for me to return.

Francelia Butler contributed to the Paris Herald in the 1930s before marrying Herald newsroom staffer Jerome Butler. Mr. Butler died in 1949; Francelia Butler now teaches English at the University of Connecticut, at Storrs.

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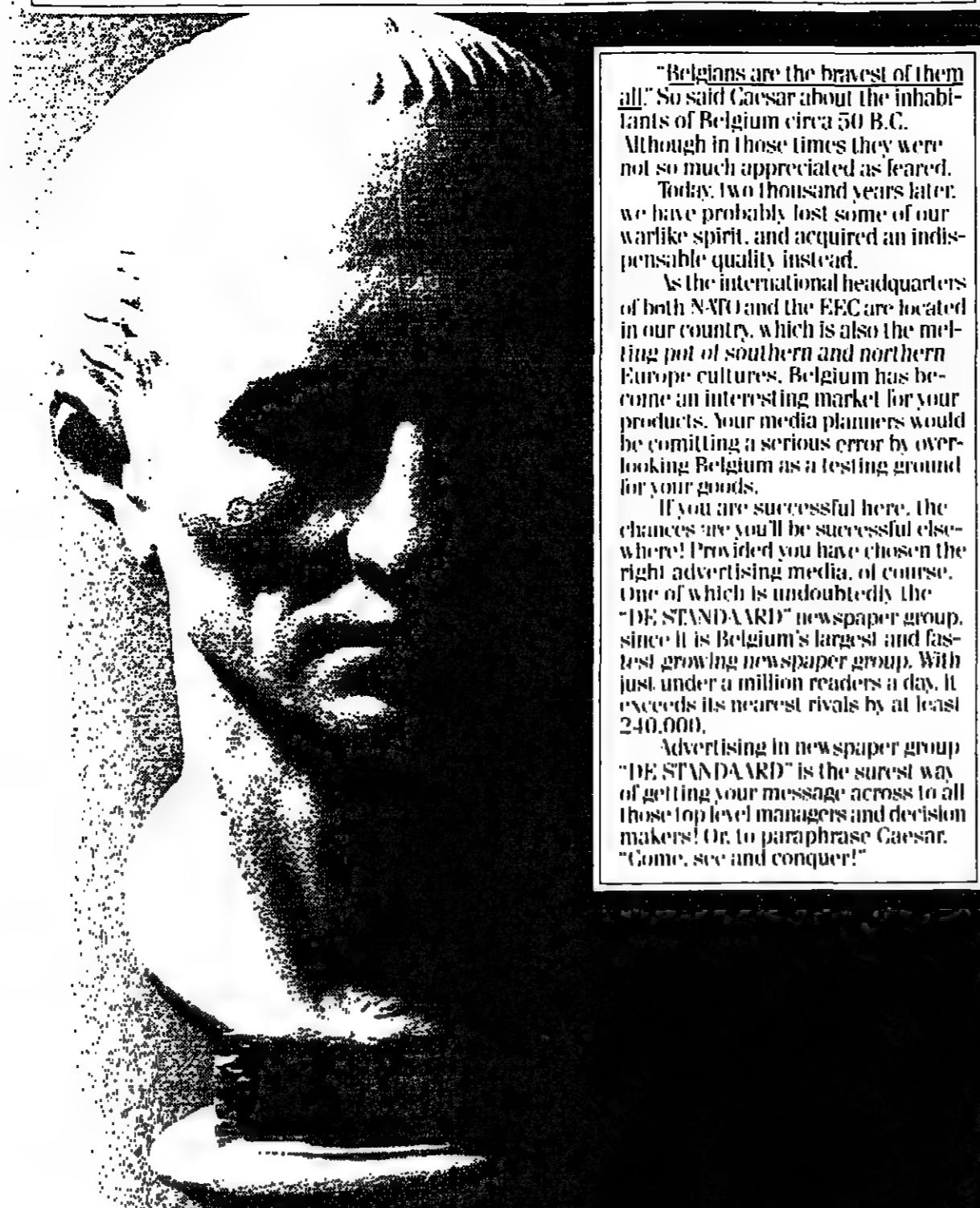
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"Belgians are the bravest of them all," So said Caesar about the inhabitants of Belgium circa 50 B.C.

Although in those times they were not so much appreciated as feared.

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For Trib Buffs: Books, Columns and a Magazine

THERE'S more information available about the International Herald Tribune and its history in other Centennial publications.

These include books, special columns, a video cassette narrated by Walter Cronkite, and a Centennial magazine. The latter, called Our Century/Our World, published last month, was distributed with the Tribune on publication day. Additional copies are available at \$10 to cover postage and handling.

Just out is "The International Herald Tribune: The First Hundred Years," by Charles Robertsson, published by Columbia University Press, New York, was also made this year, narrated by Douglas Manning.

All three books and a video-cassette of the film are available from the IHT Book Division, as is a fourth recently published book, "Asia: Guide to Business Travel."

Bruce Singer and with an introduction by Art Buchwald, also is now available.

A large-format book, it includes pages from 10 decades of this paper's reporting. Published earlier was "The Belle Epoque" by Hete Dorsay, an illustrated history of Herald coverage of fashions and follies at the turn of the century.

Both are published by Thames and Hudson Ltd. in London and Harry N. Abrams Inc. in New York.

"The Global Newspaper," a 28-minute film history of the IHT, was made this year, narrated by Walter Cronkite and directed by Douglas Manning.

These columns, which supplement this report, began on Oct. 2, 1986, with a report on plans for the Centennial year. Later columns covered the Flame of Liberty campaign (Nov. 15), the Paris economics conference (May 21 and June 2), the antique auto rally in Germany (June 26), the launch of the Rome edition (July 2), the polo day in England (July 29), and the IHT distribution network (Aug. 5).

Among journalistic reminiscences were columns by the late Waverley Root on the 1920s (April

16, 21 and 23), and the 1930s, written and edited by staffer Robert K. McCabe.

Over the past year, the IHT has printed a series of Centennial columns including reminiscences by former staffers, aspects of today's IHT, and general Tribune.

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Other topics include the story of the front page Dingbat (April 5), Bennett's refusal to leave Paris in 1914 (May 7), both by Virginia Vitz, and the history of the merger that produced the present-day paper (July 9).

Readers interested in obtaining reprints of columns may write the Promotion Department, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

The other person's point of view.

A British point of view may coincide with the American view, but then it may not. A French view might differ from both.

The Guardian weekly contains the best of The Guardian, the Washington Post and Le Monde and provides a unique and stimulating perspective on world events.

Three of the world's great newspapers in one, every week.

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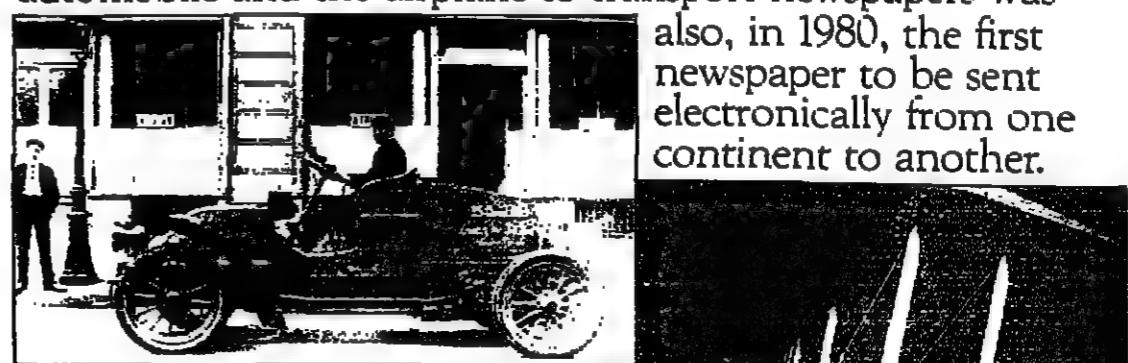
The Washington Post WEEKLY Le Monde

THE
CHICAGO
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SALUTES
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OF
EXCELLENCE

During its 100-year history, the International Herald Tribune has proven that building on a tradition of excellence naturally leads to greater achievements.

The newspaper that was the first in Europe to introduce linotype and use process engraving for half-tone illustrations was the same newspaper that in 1978 installed a highly advanced and wholly computerized editing and typesetting system.

The newspaper that was the first in the world to use the automobile and the airplane to transport newspapers was also, in 1980, the first newspaper to be sent electronically from one continent to another.



To the International Herald Tribune—a newspaper that serves readers all over the globe—congratulations on completing 100 years of excellence! The Chicago Tribune's past affiliation with your newspaper makes us feel especially proud to recognize this historic milestone!

Chicago Tribune

1847-1987
140 years of tradition

Fin-de-Siècle France: Crisis and Color

By Steven Englund

NO city could have provided more rewarding terrain on which to launch a newspaper than did the Paris of the late 19th century. Readers abounded; so did news. Literally within days of the first appearance of *Jules Gordon Bennett's Herald*, on Oct. 4, 1887, the French Third Republic offered the new daily the best gift a government can make: a newspaper.

It underwent a crisis that resulted, within a month, in the resignation of President Jules Grévy.

But it wasn't only in politics that France provided good copy. Hardly a sector of human life stayed untouched by dramatic change in the quarter-century that stretched between 1887 and World War I. From science to strikes to spectator sports, in post-impressionist painting, fashions, cars, or in stonel music, the Herald's writers scarcely had to leave Paris to get the news.

Despite all the changes and improvements, there was an underlying malaise.

Then, as now, the simple, immovable obstacle to harmonious public life was the existence of profound, uncompromising ideological division. One large, if shrinking, minority of the electorate (the royalists, along with most practicing

Roman Catholics) did not recognize the legitimacy of the regime.

At the other end of the spectrum, a smaller but steadily growing proletariat was cottoning to collectivist theories calling for class struggle and socialist revolution. Given the intolerable conditions of domestic and factory life for the lower classes it is not surprising that violence of word and deed proliferated. Indeed, the "Social Question," as it was called, dominated French public life even more than the anti-German *revanchisme* for which the era is better known today.

Both of the period's most famous affairs involved a complicated mix of both elements.

Within a year of the Herald's appearance, a charismatic general with a common name, Boulanger (Baker), plunged the republic into the first serious crisis of its young existence.

Tremendously popular thanks to his posture and patriotism, Boulanger assembled an extraordinary coalition of political forces, ranging from the far left to the royalist aristocracy. His aim: to overthrow what he saw as a decadent parliamentary regime, paralyzed by parties and compromise, and set up in its place — what? Here was the rub.

To the lower classes, Boulanger promised a "social and democratic republic," yet, at the same time, he

was secretly accepting millions of francs from the royalists, making them vague promises about a restoration of the monarchy.

Boulanger's national campaign was far and away the grandest on record ("American style," as it was called) and it galled many. Some later sued their creditor. One, for example, was Bennett of the Herald, who quickly backed off after a government warning.

A decade later, another officer,

this time a captain who happened to be a Jew, was the occasion of the republic's next great testing.

Found guilty, on the basis of

fabricated evidence, of espionage for the Germans, Alfred Dreyfus

was shipped to Devil's Island, but his ghost stayed behind to smite Paris society and French politics.

The Dreyfus Affair, which pitted Catholics and Royalists, as well as many conservative republicans, against the defenders of justice for the individual, saw the emergence of organized antisemitism as a force in French public life.

Only the coming of war in 1914 tightened the fabric of national unity, and even then it barely held together through victory in 1918.

For in truth, Bennett's era, in the words of a contemporary, "saw two Frances taking shape, two castes,

two nations, almost two races, with different mores, ideas, principles and feelings. If this goes on they will look upon one another with hostile eyes and will end up by

groping for each other's throats."

(Steven Englund teaches history at the University of Paris VIII and is writing a book on French nationalism in the 1880s.)

By 1906, vivid public protest led to the reinstatement of Dreyfus and the antisemitic party was dying. But the clash of right and left, Catholic and Republican, worker and owner, showed no signs of abating in France. On the contrary, it tore into every area of life.

French labor, now more unionized than ever before, agitated for social reforms while its CGT leadership called frankly for revolution. The strikes of the post-1900 years, supported by a large and growing socialist party, sent waves of shock and anxiety through the middle and upper classes, and resulted in a few reforms being enacted.

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The Herald: A Kiss on the Chic

By Wendy Mallinson

THE Paris Herald of the Belle Epoch — "the sauciest paper in Europe," according to an 1890 editorial — devoted an extraordinary amount of attention to the world of fashion.

The Rue de la Paix, home of the era's great couturiers and milliners, was a regular beat for Herald writers. The "costume of the day" was a page-two feature for years. And, entirely in keeping with the frivolity of the times — and the *cum-mad* editor — even the latest fashions for dogs were duly described. Exclaimed one 1907 article: "Little dogs are decidedly the latest craze, and for them are made all kinds of coats and collars and luxuries of all descriptions."

Herald founder James Gordon Bennett Jr. added to the already-extensive coverage with frequent weekend fashion supplements that were notable both for their technology and their artistry. Handsomely printed in rotogravure, they featured four-color illustrations and, later, photos, by some of the finest artists of the day.

Catering as it did to the tastes and whims of the day's privileged few, Bennett's Herald faithfully covered their gatherings, parties and weddings — and always described how everybody was dressed.

Not at all unusual was that 1907 item: "Mrs. Astor's Annual Ball — Five Hundred Guests Present, the House of Her Son Also Being Utilized." Descriptions of the outfits of many of the 500 followed.

Parties aside, even the daily life of the fashionable Parisian woman consisted of a series of elaborately planned social activities. To be properly dressed for it all, four or five complete outfits per day were essential. In 1901, the Herald devoted a full page to the smart Parisian woman's typical day — a morning outing in the Bois de Boulogne, then lunch, fittings, social calls and afternoon tea, followed by dinner and an evening on the town. Not surprisingly, the article detailed the extensive wardrobe required for such a day.

"In the morning the traditional tailor-made costume is donned. As soon as a woman is dressed, off she sets in the fresh air.

"On the return home, a stylish dress is put on for lunch.

"For afternoon, black velvet dresses, ornamented with embroideries, are most worn.

"There is much dressing for evenings; society life is resuming its intensity. The materials used are of extreme richness."

The enormous amounts of money spent on these fashions resulted, inevitably enough, in a number of

law-suits. They, too, were well-documented by the Herald.

The 1900 case of Marquise and the Furrier ("Had the Bolero a Collar?") was front-page news. The defendant, a furrier named Isidore Appel, was accused of substituting less-expensive furs for the ones on deposit with him. The Marquise de La Roche-Fontenelle, one of the plaintiffs, amused the court with the variety of her charges, although her counsel repeatedly advised her to stop interrupting.

Also in 1900, Mme. Marie Govarts objected to a bill of 63,000 francs for three years' work. The Herald printed one month's detailed bill, which included charges for 11 dresses plus numerous accessories and "does not include making over corsets, mending skirts, etc. etc." The court awarded Mme. Govarts a 20 percent reduction.

ELEGANT DRESS FOR CASINO.

How to Obtain a Good Figure.

The corset — "the soul of the toilette" — was the subject of much newspaper and just as much of the turn-of-the-century controversy.

Tight, rigid and extremely constricting, the corset squeezed a woman's figure into the S-shape that was the ideal of the day.

The corset advertising wars were among the fiercest of the era. According to one Mme. Alibert, health was her top priority: Alibert corsets left "the stomach, the lungs and the heart perfectly free."

However, Mme. Guillot, "la reine du corset," was not to be outdone. According to numerous Herald advertisements over the years, her Rue de la Paix shop was patronized by Parisian society

How to Keep It.

women and the most celebrated French aristocrats, and her products, such as the *Mystère*, the *Gazelle* (Trotter) ("quite comfortable!" said one ad), and the *Shadow*, were "unanimously recommended by all the leading medical authorities."

As early as 1899, American women were protesting that corsets were the main cause of fainting in public. Mme. Guillot's somewhat sinister claim that "All who wear these corsets appear extremely slender and become so in fact after a few months" did little to stem the rising public outcry. Still, protested the Herald in a 1906 article, "New Corset Wonders Are Taunts to Foes." "The modern corset is not the instrument of torture and deformity which some reformers would make us believe."

Newer models reflected this attitude. "Hygienic" corsets were de-

vised that left the front free from diaphragm to waistline (one such model was bailed as "the dyspeptic's corset; the corset for gaseous stomachs").

Even Mme. Guillot, evidently more flexible than some of her products, was willing to budge. In 1906 she introduced her Sheath-Corset Combination, declaring that "Fashion and Athleticism have inspired this creation," and recommending that "For Athletic Games the Combination is worn next to the epidermis."

The "Calice" with Slender Hips.

Sometimes it did more than that.

"Tight-Lacing Kills" was the headline of a 1901 report on the sudden death of a Miss Christina Booker. A post-mortem inquiry showed that her corset "laced to the breaking point" had caused a "compression of the intestinal organs," leading to what the coroner's jury described, in what must have been a medical first, as "cardiac apoplexy caused by tight-lacing."

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**WHICH ONE IS NEW?**

You probably recognize all but one of these famous company names.

May we introduce the newcomer - KPMG.

Previously, as Peat Marwick and KMG we were, of course, well known.

Now we have come together to form the world's largest firm of accountants and

consultants. A firm that happens to have worked with all of these famous names.

We haven't merged in order to be the largest, but to provide an even greater breadth and depth of service than before.

Through our 650 offices in over 100 countries we provide integrated accounting,

auditing, tax and management consulting anywhere in the world.

Through our policy of total commitment to client service we offer clients large and small the close, personal attention of a partner.

KPMG - initially you may not have recognized us. Now you will.

The Old Lady and the C (as in Centigrade)

By Virginia Vitroz

EXACTLY four days before the turn of the century, on Dec. 27, 1899, the Paris Herald printed for the first time a letter to the editor that became the best-known in journalism's history.

The first time. But not the last. The letter did not concern politics. Or sex. Or money. It dealt instead with another truly basic human concern — the weather.

The letter appeared on Page 2, near the weather report. A bashful *non de plume* was appended: "Old Philadelphia Lady." The letter became famous around the world. Why? Because after its first appearance, Old Philadelphia Lady's query ran on the same page the next day, and the day after that. With no editorial comment or explanation, the identical letter continued to run in most issues of the Herald for almost 19 years, until Dec. 12, 1918.

Who was the mysterious writer? And why did her letter run for so long?

The mystery surrounding the letter never has been satisfactorily solved, and conjecture has yet to stop. Some believe the letter's first appearance was perfectly routine, that the OPL's plea arrived in the mail one morning and by mistake was printed two days in a row, creating so much talk that the decision was made to rerun it indefinitely.

Another version is that the paper's owner, James Gordon Bennett Jr., refusing to admit to any carelessness, asserted that the letter's reappearance was deliberate, not accidental. Then, to support his point, he ordered that it appear regularly as long as he lived.

And it did. In fact, it was not until seven months after Bennett's death on May 15, 1918 that the

letter ended its marathon run.

Or, if you prefer, the letter ended

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They don't care what the wild waves are saying, they're looking at Fluffy Ruffles.

Fluffy Ruffles, Femme Fatale?

By Wendy Mallinson.

In mid-1907, a fictitious character stepped into the pages of the Paris Herald, where she held court for nearly a year and a half.

The exploits of Fluffy Ruffles — a sort of prototype of the day's young, optimistic, stylish American woman — quickly became daily fare in the Herald.

The source of all the fuss was her heavily hyped New York Herald introduction in a "Find Fluffy" contest ("the most exciting contest ever conducted by a newspaper"), in which Fluffy lookalikes were invited to submit their photos for a weekly judging. The promotion soon was extended to cover the turf of Paris Herald readers.

The publicity stunt was successful, and Fluffy soon became her own woman, so to speak — a character in her own right and the subject of fascination and much attention. Numerous articles described her unique fashion sensibility, and regular Sunday supplement comics documented her many adventures.

There was even talk of a Broadway play.

Then, at the end of 1908, she exited as suddenly and mysteriously as she had emerged, vanishing without a trace — or a farewell.

Legend had it that the fictional Fluffy started with money but lost it all, leaving her no option but to work for a living. However, her honest efforts were stymied by the naive yet deadly appeal she held for the opposite sex. Numerous careers

— Fluffy, at various times, was a laundry, window dresser, milliner, palmist, newsgirl (selling the Herald, of course), nurse, riding teacher, dairymaid, features writer, jockey, social worker and opera singer; among many other jobs — were inevitably impeded by the masses of men who rapturously followed our heroine's every move.

There were those who tried to resist her charms. Said one correspondent to the Herald: "My best friend summed up his ponderous reflections in this bit of advice: 'Willy, if you want to keep your peace of mind in life, stay clear of anything that looks like Fluffy.'"

Willy concurred: "Fluffy is quite a type."

Much space was devoted to an ongoing debate on exactly what made Fluffy unique. Some articles positioned her as an early feminist.

Said one writer: "She epitomizes the versatility and ability of the American girl. She can row the boat as well as the young man who is with her, maybe. She frequently can run a touring car. She can swim and walk for hours without fatigue."

Said another: "She is the happy incarnation of a new type of feminism; one who in her struggle for life loses not one whit of her womanly charm, who remains feminine, exquisitely and deliciously feminine."

Opinions, however, differed. A 1907 article, headlined "Criticism of Fluffy Suggestive of Jealousy," said this: "Most persons, especially men, don't want the nosebird to be a cabbage, although the cabbage is undoubtedly of far greater utility.

They do not even demand logic from a damsel who has such wifely grace and beauty."

Yet another article, "Fluffy's Influence on Fashion Very Evident," showed her to be something quite unthinkable at the time — a fashion maverick: "Young girls seldom dare fly in the face of so famous and strongly entrenched a personage as Dame Fashion. There are those, however, who refuse to submit to every whimsical dictation."

Fluffy-oriented letters to the editor abounded. Some correspondents were concerned with the day-to-day activities of "Her Fluffiness," such as the woman who wrote, in reference to Fluffy's brief career as an interior decorator: "How could she direct painters and decorators when dressed in embroidered chiffons and veils?"

Another reader pleaded, "Your Fluffy Ruffles, far from being a 'simple, unassuming young woman,' is a millinery depot who insists on governing the fashions of the land and recruiting the entire female population. I have three daughters who have made my life a nightmare."

Responded the Herald, somewhat uncharitably, "Every great cause has its tragedies and the writer himself admits that Fluffy Ruffles is a great and useful missionary. Let him buy the dresses, hats and shoes. There is no other way."

Meanwhile, Fluffy's peer group was concerned with getting the look just right. Wrote one young woman, "I want to enter your contest, but, while I'm sure I look like Fluffy Ruffles, I sometimes smile, and Fluffy Ruffles has never worn anything but a frown or a chilling stare."

The Herald proved itself an able champion: "She is a victim of her own extreme prettiness. What wonder that she wears a frown sometimes? But Fluffy Ruffles is no snob. She emphatically maintains her right to smile."

The Herald even documented the alleged adventures of real-life Fluffies. In 1907, it reported, a Miss Anita Underhill of Manhattan, "weary and puzzled but blessed with a cheerful disposition that refused to see anything but roses on the drought-burned bushes," pondered "the Fluffy Ruffles problem — that of getting work." Anita thought a bit, then went to the nearest newsstand, bought all the Heralds in stock, then resold them in Central Park.

"Well," she concluded, "whenever I need money, I will simply sell the Herald. Nothing could be easier."

Moralized the Herald: "Being able to think of something to do is half the battle. Being able and willing to do it is the other half."

Fluffy Ruffles would probably add, "Don't forget the clothes. They're important, too."

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CLOSING THE PARIS HERALD

LOSING the Paris Herald on June 12, 1940 took one day. Reopening it four years later took nearly four months. On Aug. 30, 1944, one week after the French capital had officially been liberated, managing editor Eric Hawkins, wearing his war correspondent's uniform, drove into the city in a borrowed U.S. Army jeep. His assignment was to revive the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Hawkins, an Englishman bilingual in French, had been managing editor of the Paris edition since 1924. Back in town, he headed directly for the Tribune building on the Rue de Berri: "It was evening as we turned off the Champs-Elysées into the street of my memories, and in the twilight I could see clearly the six-story sign on the building's facade proclaiming: HERALD TRIBUNE. I choked a little on my emotions."

The building was unscathed. Its requisitioning as a French ministry of labor office in 1941 apparently had been enough to keep the Germans away. Miss Renée Brazier, the business manager, had stayed on throughout the war. She collected rent from the French government and thereby showed a slight profit for the occupation years. Ernest Quillet, a Herald electrician who found another job during the Occupation, had shown up now and then to keep the presses in working order, and they were ready to roll when Hawkins returned.

And within a week, by Sept. 5, they were rolling, but not for the European Edition. Instead, they were printing Stars and Stripes, the Army paper.

Pre-war editorial and composing room staffers quickly gathered, but financial and tax matters had to be untangled in both Paris and New York. Enough red tape had been cleared away by November for Helen Reid, the strong-willed wife and helpmate of owner Ogden Reid, to wire the supreme allied commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, for permission to restart the Paris paper.

He said yes, and William E. Robinson, the New York edition's advertising manager, was sent over to Paris to work out the details.

Robinson's appointment with Eisenhower was set for Dec. 20. By that time, the Battle of the Bulge was raging. Robinson suggested that the appointment be postponed, but Eisenhower insisted on going ahead with it. The general readily gave his final approval for the needed supplies of fuel and newsprint, which then were under military control.

The press finally started again for the Herald on Friday, Dec. 22, 1944, with a five-column, three-line banner headlining the ominous German advance in Belgium. The last issue of the paper, June 12, 1940, had been No. 19,244; this one was No. 19,245.

That first number ran four full pages. The paper could have doubled its press run with a two-page paper. Instead, it ran a box on the front page urging readers to "Share Your Copy of the Herald" — Most of Page One was war news. Inside were such familiar features as Walter Lippmann's "Today and Tomorrow" column, the Mailbag with the Old Philadelphia Lady's hallowed inquiry about how to turn centigrade temperatures into Fahrenheit, and a handful of advertisements.

Three months earlier, Geoffrey Parsons Jr., then 36, had been tapped by Helen Reid, at Hawkins' suggestion, to become the European edition's editor. At the time, Parsons was chief of the New York edition's London bureau.

Parsons, a commentator wrote, felt that "a vastly expanded European edition" should reflect the new U.S. position as a paramount world power and should become the true voice of America in Europe, required reading for influential Europeans. But that vision was not to be fulfilled for decades.

"VICTORY." That single word in letters two inches high at the top of Page One told the story

May 8, 1945. In Paris, food was short and coal was rationed, but the day the Nazis were defeated, the French capital was fully lighted for the first time since 1938.

Leslie Midgley, the news editor, wrote the lead story. It began: "The German Army announced yesterday that it had surrendered unconditionally, laying down its arms in defeat after five years and eight months of bitter warfare raging all over Europe."

In one article, Carl Levin recounted how "all Paris went wild last night." From New York, John G. Rogers reported an "emotional binge," the streets filled with crowds and ticker tape. Seymour Freidin's dispatch from Berlin began: "Atop the rubble that remains of the most bomb-levelled city in the world the red banner of Soviet Russia marched triumphantly this afternoon as exultant Russian soldiers swept into the hedgerows of the Tiergarten, opposite the Reichstag, and silenced the last of the Nazi defenders."

On Aug. 7, 1945, a two-line, eight-column banner proclaimed, "Atomic Bomb Revolutionizes War; Hits Japan Like 20,000 Tons of TNT." Midgley, the news editor, recalls that Frank Webb, the chief copy reader, "wrote a classic headline on that story that nobody has matched." As Midgley put it, "Most of the people at that time thought that it was just another big bomb, including a lot of military people. They didn't understand what had happened, but Frank did."

Eight days later, on Aug. 15, 1945, a three-line banner reported Japan's unconditional surrender. The off-lead, as newspapers call their second biggest story of the day, was headlined, "Pete Guilty, Mercy Urged." A third headline over a New York dispatch recounted, "Horns Toot, Kisses Are Free As U.S. Blows Off Victory Lid."

— Arthur Higbee

PARIS EDITION AT DEADLINE? — The early postwar years were grim but not uniformly gray. Longtime managing editor Eric Hawkins wrote that "the glittering ambience of Paris frequently gave the toilers on the New York edition the impression that life on the Paris Herald was just one bacchanalian orgy after another."

Around Christmas 1946, Hawkins continued, Bureau chief John "Tex" O'Reilly, decided "that something ought to be done to stimulate further envy among the New York editorial staff. One night, as the deskmen completed their copyreading for the final edition, Tex walked in, followed by three streetwalkers, each carrying a bottle of champagne. Solemnly, Tex had the girls change from street clothes to a fetching déshabillé, posed them around the desk and placed the champagne squarely in front of the staffers." Then he called in a photographer, who managed to catch the editors buried in their work. (From left: Frank Webb, Michael Horton, Vincente Baggio, Fred Shaw, Herb Kupferberg, Roy McMullen and Bob Haney.)

Prints were sent immediately to the New York desk, but considerate never saw the photo. Until the past summer, in fact, few if any present-day staffers had seen it either. Then Horton, a participant in that evening's amusements and until his retirement this year a public relations executive in Brussels, came up with the photo — out of the blue.

— Arthur Higbee

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Fiat Unit Sets Venture With LucasBy David Brown
Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — Magneti Marelli SpA, the car parts subsidiary of the Fiat SpA auto and industrial group, said Friday that it would take part in a joint venture with Britain's Lucas Industries PLC that will absorb Lucas' unprofitable alternators and starters division.

Fiat is to take a 70 percent stake in the new venture, with Lucas holding 30 percent. The price is to be disclosed later this month, together with Lucas's fiscal 1987 results, a Lucas spokesman said.

After the new company is formed, Fiat will control about 25 percent of the total European market for these automobile parts.

The new company is to be called Magneti Marelli Electrical.

The new company will have annual sales of £150 million (\$240 million) and will be Europe's second-largest producer of auto parts, after Robert Bosch AG of West Germany, a Lucas spokesman said.

Fiat said the move formed part of an "inevitable process of rationalization within the car components sector in Europe." Industry

analysts have forecast tougher competition to result from an expected downturn in the world car market.

"This is a highly competitive business in which sales volume is critical," said the Lucas spokesman. The Lucas division, with annual sales of about £50 million, has

France Sets 317 F Price On Suez Group Shares

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The French finance minister, Edouard Balladur, has set a price of 317 francs (\$52) each for the shares of Compagnie Financière de Suez, which is to be dematerialized, the ministry said Friday.

The Suez public sale tender will open Monday and end Oct. 17, the ministry said. Compagnie Financière de Suez is a holding company whose assets include Banque Industrie. Core shareholders include such large companies as Saint-Gobain and Société Générale de Belgique, are to purchase 28 percent of Suez at a premium price.

Bonn to Set Up Steelworkers Retirement Fund*Reuters*

BONN — The government said Friday it would help set up a 600 million Deutsche mark (\$326 million) early retirement fund, so that its declining steel industry can gradually lose up to 15 percent of its workers.

A panel of ministers, steel industry leaders and representatives of IG Metall, the metalworkers' trade union, agreed on a formula that would make cash available to pay for 35,000 voluntary retirements and guarantee there will be no mass layoffs before the end of 1989.

In June, the steel industry and IG Metall had forged an unusual alliance and asked the government for 850 million DM to help pay off or retrain steel workers whose jobs were in danger.

Among the big West German steelmakers, Thyssen Stahl AG and

analysts have forecast tougher competition to result from an expected downturn in the world car market.

"This is a highly competitive business in which sales volume is critical," said the Lucas spokesman. The Lucas division, with annual sales of about £50 million, has

How Do You Measure Assets Of a Thousand Hostesses?

Hong Kong Club Seeks to Go PublicBy William Kazer
Reuters

HONG KONG — A thousand glamorous hostesses are listed as the main assets of an expensive nightclub that is trying to go public on the freefloating Hong Kong stock market.

Club Volvo — which is no relation to the Swedish automaker — plans to apply for a public listing.

"It's almost impossible to follow this company," said George Tan of the Greenwell Montagu investment house. "How do you evaluate their assets?"

The club is one of the British colony's most opulent nightspots, where big-spending customers ride around the dance hall in a vintage

Plans for the listing coincide with the local stock market's effort to portray itself as worthy of Wall Street's respect.

car. The vast club has dimly lit private rooms and huge digital clocks to tell customers how much time — and money — they have spent cuddling the hostesses.

It is not a brothel; brothels are illegal in Hong Kong. But what goes on outside the club is anyone's guess. "That is not our business," said Johnson Ng, a club spokesman.

Plans for the listing coincide with the local stock market's effort to portray itself to big U.S. investors as worthy of Wall Street's respect.

The chairman of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, Ronald Li, is leading a group of top Hong Kong executives to Wall Street to meet U.S. investment specialists.

He is also an investor in Club Volvo and the man who wants to bring the bold venture to the public.

"This makes it a bit harder" to attract U.S. investors, said David Harding, director of Thornton Management Asia, an investment company. He says he is not interested in the offering: "It might raise the eyebrows of some of our investors."

Hong Kong has been trying to improve its image among foreign investors. Last year it introduced stock rules that give securities commissioners the right to suspend trading of stocks, and require greater disclosure by listed firms.

But insider trading is still not a criminal offense. Government officials have been lenient with those who inflate securities rules.

If Club Volvo gains approval for a stock sale it will join a line of companies trying to cash in on the city's raging bull market. This year 22 companies have gone public, up from nine in 1986.

It is no wonder. The main market barometer, the Hang Seng Index, climbed more than 33 percent this year to over 3,900, a record.

Daily volume reached a record four billion Hong Kong dollars (\$510 million) this week. A year ago, one-eighth that amount was a heavy trading day.

Analysts said Sir James felt Plessey needed to improve its rate of

earnings growth over the next couple of years to fend off the possibility of a takeover bid.

A £1.2 billion bid from General Electric Co. of Britain was blocked by Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission last year. But the electronics sector is going through a lively phase; analysts see a number of other merger possibilities.

Plessey itself might become acquisitionary, perhaps taking an interest in STC PLC, another British electronics company, analysts said.

They said announcing Sir James's resignation was a shrewd move because any adverse market response was likely to be offset by enthusiasm for the joint telecommunications venture announced on Thursday with GEC, its chief rival.

GEC, which has no connection with General Electric Co. of the United States, is Britain's largest manufacturing group.

Plessey and GEC have conditionally agreed to merge their worldwide telecommunications businesses into a new company with annual sales of more than £1.2 billion.

Collaboration over their System X switching system is the heart of the agreement, which has been discussed intermittently over a long period.

L.F. Rothschild Holdings Inc., the New York-based securities firm that has been buffeted by bond trading losses recently, has hired Richard C. Jackson, a longtime Citicorp executive, to head its European operations. Mr. Rothschild, 51, will serve as chief executive of L.F. Rothschild International Ltd., a new subsidiary in London. Most recently, Mr. Jackson had served as division executive in Citibank's London office, with responsibility for all investment banking business in continental Europe.

Dean Foods Co. of Franklin Park, Illinois, has named a third-generation Dean as chief executive officer. He is Howard M. Dean, 50, who had been president and chief operating officer and the only member of the Dean family left in

the company. He will remain president, and the post of chief operating officer will be left vacant for now. As chief executive, he succeeds Kenneth J. Douglas, 65, who will continue as chairman. Company food sales totaled \$1.4 billion last year. It was established in 1925 to make evaporated milk, a product that it dropped in the 1950s.

ITT Corp., the New York-based telecommunications and electronics giant, has named D. Travis Engen president and chief executive officer of its ITT Defense Technology Corp. unit. Mr. Engen, formerly president and general manager of ITT's avionics subsidiary, succeeds Edmund Carpenter, who remains corporate president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Engen will remain president, and the post of chief operating officer will be left vacant for now. As chief executive, he succeeds Kenneth J. Douglas, 65, who will continue as chairman. Company food sales totaled \$1.4 billion last year. It was established in 1925 to make evaporated milk, a product that it dropped in the 1950s.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on Fresh Gulf Tension

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose higher Friday in New York after a rumor that Iran was preparing to declare war on the United States triggered dollar buying in a market.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar had been profit-taking.

"Nothing happened until a rumor about Iran declaring war on the U.S.," said John Lynn, vice president of Security Pacific International. "That's what took the dollar up this afternoon."

Mr. Lynn said the rumors appeared to grow out of a speech by the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani.

"Most probably and rationally, in a not-too-distant future, we will have another confrontation in the northern coast of the country with the United States," he said.

The dollar has traditionally been known to avoid tensions in the Gulf, so dealers noted that the impact of such a rumor is often greater in a day, Friday market.

In New York, the dollar closed higher at 1.8455 Deutsche marks, 1.8404 on Thursday; at 146.85 from 146.30; at 1.5835 Swiss francs from 1.5320 and at 6.1425 French francs after 6.1310.

The British pound also fell against the dollar in London, to \$1.6230 from \$1.6150.

The impact of the U.S. jobless figures, showing a fall in September to 5.9 percent from 6 percent in August, was neutral because of worries over potential wage inflation pressures, dealers said.

"The threshold at which wage inflationary pressures caused by manpower shortages will filter through is getting closer," said George Magnus, international economist at Warburg Securities.

He put this level at about 5.7 percent, and said these pressures

might be felt early next year, pushing interest rates higher and therefore depressing the U.S. bond and stock markets. Lower prices of U.S. securities would decrease the demand for dollars.

Meanwhile, sterling ended the week lower against the dollar and hardly changed against the mark, after the Bank of England was seen intervening to keep the pound below 3 DM.

It closed at 2.9860 DM after 2.9837 on Thursday.

The strength of sterling earlier this week against the mark had been attributed mainly to the dollar's rally.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1.8400 DM from 1.8442 on Thursday, and in Paris at 6.1280 French francs, after 6.1375.

The dollar closed lower in Zurich at 1.5345 Swiss francs, from 1.5375 on Thursday. (UPI, Reuters)

Closing	Fri.	Sat.
Deutsche mark	1.6230	1.6150
French francs	2.9860	2.9837
Japanese yen	146.85	146.30
Swiss franc	1.5835	1.5320
French francs	6.1425	6.1310

Source: Reuters

The British pound gained against the dollar in London, to \$1.6230 from \$1.6150.

The impact of the U.S. jobless figures, showing a fall in September to 5.9 percent from 6 percent in August, was neutral because of worries over potential wage inflation pressures, dealers said.

"The threshold at which wage inflationary pressures caused by manpower shortages will filter through is getting closer," said George Magnus, international economist at Warburg Securities.

He put this level at about 5.7 percent, and said these pressures

Tide of Japan's Investments Turned in August

Reuters

TOKYO — The international investment tide changed direction in August, with Japanese putting less money into overseas stocks and bonds and foreigners investing more here, the Finance Ministry said.

It reported that Japanese bought only \$6.08 billion of overseas securities more than they sold during the month, down from about \$10 billion in July.

Economists said that wealthy Japanese, who had helped drive up overseas markets with heavy investments, decided to wait out the month on worries that the dollar might weaken against the yen and fritter away their profits.

Japanese investors were worried about registering big losses in exchange rates," said Susumu Taketomi, senior economist for Industrial Bank of Japan.

The dollar began August trading at around 150 yen but by the end of the month was at around 142.

Foreigners, on the other hand, bought \$7.28 billion more than they sold in Japanese markets in August, after selling \$3 billion more than they purchased in July.

Overseas investors pulled funds out of the Tokyo stock market in July on worries that the market had peaked. They came back when the market did not plunge as expected, one securities analyst said.

"The market had been propelled by falling interest rates, sliding oil prices and the rising yen, which helped boost profits of Japanese corporations that do not export," the analyst said.

"But now oil prices have turned around, the year's trend seems to be restricted and interest rates seem on the verge of heading back upward," he said. "That got investors to jump in and take profits in July."

Andrew Ballinger, analyst for Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan), said there was a resumption of selling in September. Some foreign investors were still unloading their stocks during market rallies.

Japanese investors seem to have refrained from buying overseas stocks and bonds in September because the dollar fell sharply in mid-August when Washington announced a larger-than-expected trade deficit, Mr. Taketomi said.

Besides worries over exchange rates, many Japanese institutions backed away from U.S. bonds because interest rates there are moving higher, he said.

Some of the same factors that helped fuel the growth of the last five years have also stirred concern.

C. Fred Bergsten, a Treasury official

GROW: U.S. Economic Milestone

(Continued from first finance page)
months through World War II, from June 1938 to February 1945.

The previous record for the longest peace-time expansion was 58 months, from March 1975 to January 1980, following a serious recession that had been exacerbated by the oil crisis.

Economists said these factors had contributed to the unusual duration of the current economic growth:

• A huge infusion of foreign investment made it possible for American businesses to expand the money they need to expand production even as the government borrows more and more to finance its budget deficits.

• Consumer spending has outpaced the growth in personal income and fueled demand for goods and services. Drawing on their personal savings and taking on debt to make purchases, consumers pushed the personal saving rate to its lowest level since 1949.

• Members of the baby boom generation who surged into the labor force in the 1970s have gained experience in their jobs and have presumably become more productive, according to Gordon W. Green Jr., assistant chief of the population division of the Census Bureau. Also, the educational level of American workers continues to rise, even though employers say it is not high enough.

• The sharp reduction in inflation from 12.4 percent in 1980 to 1.1 percent last year, stabilized the economy and restored confidence in its future performance. And tax cuts in 1981 and 1984 apparently stimulated investment.

• Mr. Reagan's military buildup created jobs, partly offsetting the long-term loss of jobs in manufacturing. From 1980 to 1985, the number of people holding jobs related to military contracting grew by 45 percent, to a total of 3.2 million, according to a study by the Commerce and Labor Departments.

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JOBS: U.S. Unemployment at 5.9%

(Continued from Page 1)
manufacturing jobs in September could lead to more vigorous third-quarter growth in the economy and the prospect of tighter monetary policy from the Federal Reserve, Reuters reported from New York.

"The net inflow of funds from foreign countries totaled \$117.4 billion last year and \$203.7 billion in the period from 1982 through 1986, according to data compiled by the Commerce Department."

Some of the foreign money was lent directly to the United States government through purchases of Treasury securities. Some was invested in corporate stocks and bonds. Foreign holdings of such bonds, which reflect borrowing by American corporations in foreign markets, soared to \$142 billion last year, from \$32.8 billion in 1984, according to the Commerce Department.

Foreign investors' spending to acquire or establish businesses in the United States reached a record \$31.5 billion last year, double the figure for 1984.

Payment of interest and dividends to foreigners will be a major expense in future years, economists say.

"The combination of the dollar's decline and the massive net U.S. obligations to foreigners will reduce the overall rate of growth of the American standard of living," said Martin Feldstein, a professor of economics at Harvard who served as chairman of Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors from 1982 to 1984.

The federal budget deficit reached a record \$220.7 billion in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1986. The budget deficit and the U.S. trade deficit are closely linked.

In a speech Tuesday at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Reagan acknowledged that the record U.S. trade deficit was "of justifiable concern." But he said that unemployment had declined dramatically since late 1982, even though the trade deficit had soared.

By contrast, he said, in Japan and West Germany, which have large trade surpluses, unemployment has increased.

St. Ives Buys Printing Firm

Reuters
LONDON — St. Ives Group PLC, a printing company, said Friday that it had bought Burrows Printing Group, a unit of United Newspapers PLC, for £45.14 million (\$72.7 million).

Mr. Flocke said that third-quarter growth in gross national product

Euro-Commercial Paper

Oct. 2

15-45 days	
Issuer	Mat. Amt.
affiliation	12/18 25
if account holder ends	2/28 240
in financial institution	1/15 15
in insurance	11/12 25
in real estate	11/12 25
in retail	11/12 25
in service	11/12 25
in travel	11/12 25

76-105 days	
Issuer	Mat. Amt.
affiliation	1/12/25 15
if account holder ends	2/28/25 25
in financial institution	1/12/25 25
in insurance	1/12/25 25
in real estate	1/12/25 25
in retail	1/12/25 25
in service	1/12/25 25
in travel	1/12/25 25

106-135 days	
Issuer	Mat. Amt.
affiliation	2/21/25 25
if account holder ends	3/21/25 25
in financial institution	2/21/25 25
in insurance	2/21/25 25
in real estate	2/21/25 25
in retail	2/21/25 25
in service	2/21/25 25
in travel	2/21/25 25

136-165 days	
Issuer	Mat. Amt.
affiliation	3/21/25 25
if account holder ends	4/21/25 25
in financial institution	3/21/25 25
in insurance	3/21/25 25
in real estate	3/21/25 25
in retail	3/21/25 25
in service	3/21/25 25
in travel	3/21/25 25

166-183 days	
Issuer	Mat. Amt.
affiliation	4/21/25 25
if account holder ends	5/21/25 25
in financial institution	4/21/25 25
in insurance	4/21/25 25
in real estate	4/21/25 25
in retail	4/21/25 25
in service	4/21/25 25
in travel	4/21/25 25

V	
179 V Bond	484
240 VLL	1795
241 VML	1225
242 VMS	1225
243 VSH 5	40 29
244 VSH 5	2025

SPORTS

India Goes 2 Up on Australia**Sweden Leads Spain In Other Davis Semis**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — Veteran Vijay Amritraj Friday to win a marathon encounter with Wally Masur and give India a 2-0 lead over defending champion Australia in their Davis Cup tennis semifinal.

A victory Saturday in the doubles match or in the reverse singles matches Sunday would dethrone the Australians.

In Barcelona, Sweden took a 2-0 lead over Spain in the other semifinal Friday when Mats Wilander beat Emilio Sanchez, 2-6, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2, in a match that began several hours late because of rain, and Stefan Edberg, the Australian Open champion, beat 19-year-old Javier Sanchez, making his Davis Cup debut, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

The semifinal winners will meet for the championship in December.

Amritraj, a 33-year-old part-time actor who first played in the Davis Cup 18 years ago, defeated Masur, 1-6, 6-3, 12-10, 6-4, in a 3-hour, 25-minute struggle.

Ramesh Krishnan had earlier outplayed John Fitzgerald, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

Amritraj, playing with a vigor and drive that belied his years, wore down Masur with an impressive display of tennis.

The Australian breezed through the first set, then Amritraj began to take control. He romped through the second set and won the third



Ramesh Krishnan exulted after his 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6 victory over John Fitzgerald in the first match Friday in Sydney.

After Masur squandered two set points.

The fourth set went to 4-4, then Amritraj broke Masur's serve and held his own to end the contest.

Krishnan, a quarterfinalist at last month's U.S. Open, was too steady for the inconsistent Fitzgerald, who is coming back from a shoulder operation earlier this year.

"The main thing was to attack and control the net, and I tried to do that from the start," Krishnan said. "I'm becoming more aggressive."

Australian team captain Neale Fraser said he would ask Cash if his leg had improved enough to play doubles with Fitzgerald. No announcement was to be made Saturday morning. (AP, AFP)

Top Seeds Gain Dunhill Semis, But 2 Barely*The Associated Press*

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Rodger Davis broke the Old Course record with a nine-under-par 63 Friday in the Dunhill Nations Cup golf tournament, while his Australian team and the United States scraped into the semifinals after tense playoffs.

Davis got an eagle-2 and seven birdies while trimming two strokes off the record he had held with three others. But then he had to watch teammate Greg Norman struggle through a five-hole playoff before Australia could gain the semifinals with a 2-1 victory over Canada.

Joining the two-time defending champions in the semifinals were the three other top seeds, the United States, Scotland and England. Saturday, Australia faces England and the United States meets Scotland.

While Scotland beat Ireland, 2-1, and England ousted Spain by the same score, the Americans and Australians endured close finishes against Japan and Canada.

After U.S. captain Curtis Strange shot 68 to beat Koichi Suzuki by two strokes and D.A. Weibring shot 75 to lose to Nobuyuki Yuhara by six shots, Mark O'Meara and Nobuo Serizawa went to a playoff after each shot 70. They matched strokes for the next two holes, with the Japanese sinking a 40-foot (12-meter) putt at the second. But on the third extra hole, Serizawa left his second shot short of the green and O'Meara sank it to win the match.

In Australia's match against Canada, Davis blitzed Dan Hall-dorff by 10 strokes, but Dave Barnet led the teams with a birdie at his first extra hole against Peter Senior after each had both played the first 18 in 73.

That left Norman and Richard Zokol to continue their battle after Norman, ranked No. 1 in the world, had squandered a three-hole lead with a double bogey-6 at the notorious 17th "Road Hole." Zokol had chances to win on each of the first three extra holes, but missed putts from about six feet, and it was the 17th that came to Norman's rescue when the two played it again.

Zokol overshot the green and his ball rolled onto the adjoining road. He failed to make the green with his first recovery shot, while Norman rolled his ball some 140 feet to within a foot of the pin.

It was the second time in two days that the Australians had narrowly escaped. In Thursday's opening round they prevailed, 2-1, after Sweden had led going to the 17th.

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He said that, from the time the owners proposed "replacement games" almost a month ago, they had counted on having veteran players break the picket lines and return to the field.

Tex Schramm, the team's president, said that "when we do amnesty-type contracts that provide security for a player's future, we in turn expect security for the present, that the player is going to perform."

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